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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. F. EVAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874. NO. 305.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

Y THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

SIGNATION OF THE CABINET—COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT ONE.

ADRID, September 4.—Zabala's Cabi has resigned. Segasta will form a new nistry, which will probably be constied as follows: Segasta, President of unsel and Minister of the Interior; Ulloa, nister of Foreign Affairs; Colmenares, nister of Justice; Serrano Bedaya, Minter of War; Samacho, Minister of Finance; driguez Arias, Minister of Marine; Naro Renrigo, Minister of Commerce; mero Ortiz, Minister of Colonies.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

ADRID, September 4.—Two thousand n will be sent to Cuba in a few days to force the Spanish army.

SIEGE OF PUYCERDA ABANDONED.

ADRID, September 4.—The Carlists ve abandoned the siege of Puycerda. e failure of the insurgents to capture the ce causes great rejoicing.

RLISTS ENTRENCHING AT BILBOA—DAMAGE TO PUYCERDA.

ADRID, September 4.—The Carlist are renching themselves around Bilboa. he damage done by the bombardment Puycerda was insignificant.

England.

STRIAN POLAR EXPEDITION HEARD FROM.

ONDON, September 4.—The members of Austrian Polar Expedition, for whose ty fears were felt, have been heard m. They were shipwrecked, and took sledges in which they have succeeded, r a long journey, in reaching a Norwen Island off Wardoe.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

ONDON, September 4.—Further details the Austrian polar expedition have n received. After abandoning their p, the party traveled for seven months sledges, and two winters were passed on ice. The highest point reached was in tude 80. A large tract of land was discovered to the northward of Nova Zembia. e expedition arrived at Wardoe on a sedan boat. Only one death occurred ring the entire voyage.

ERICAN VENUS EXPEDITION REPORTED.

ONDON, September 4.—The expedition on the United States to observe the transit of Venus, arrived at Cape Town on the 2d of August.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS.

ONDON, September 4.—The credentials the newly appointed Spanish Ambassador make no mention of the Republic.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE IRISH-AMERICAN RIFLE MATCH.

ONDON, September 5, 5:30 A. M.—The *ndard's* Dublin correspondent says the heoming Irish-American rifle match ites the greatest interest. The h team will embark on the ard steamer at Queenstown Sunmorning. The Lord Mayor Dublin and lady will escort them to enstown, and they will be accompanied America by Viscount Massereene and Bagnall, as extra members of the team; by several ladies and representatives he Irish press.

CULAR FROM MANCHESTER SPINNERS.

t a meeting of the cotton spinners of nchester, yesterday, it was decided that rcular should be sent to the Lancashire s advising that work be limited to four s a week.

France.

ICIAL REPORT OF THE MANNER OF BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.

ARIS, September 4.—The official report he Commission appointed to investi- the circumstances of the escape of aine, implicates the jailors, and states they were instigated by Colonel Villo, Bazaine's Aid-de-Camp, to facilitate prisoner's flight, but acquits the garri- of the fort of complicity in the affair.

ETING OF PERMANENT COMMITTEE—DISCUSSION OF NEWSPAPER CENSORSHIP AND RECOGNITION OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

ARIS, September 4.—The meeting of Permanent Committee of the National embly was held yesterday. Buffet, sident of the Assembly, presided.

. de Mahy, Deputy of the Left, comned of the continued rigorous treatt by the Government of newspapers municipalities. He also called particattention to a speech of Captain Mun, meeting in La Vendee, in which he ised his hearers to follow the example he inhabitants of that Department at time of the First Revolution and their swords against their enemies.

. Chabaud Latour, Minister of the Inor, replied that the Government would e inquiries into this matter.

. Tirard, another Deputy of the Left, plained of the unequal treatment of spapers by the Government. Some, harged, were favored and others were ressed. He also made a complaint inst the restrictions placed upon the oduction and circulation of foreign nals and of the suspension of a newsr in Bordeaux because it stated that hal MacMahon was coldly received ng his recent journies. M. Tirard deed that, notwithstanding these proings by the government, the Paris ss was allowed to incite citizens to ed of each other. He demanded the ation of these rigorous measures.

Chabaud Latour justified the action of Government in suspending the journal ordeaux, and in prohibiting the publicaof eight other Bonapartist papers be- e of the reproduction in their columns tacks which were of a serious nature. stated, however, that he regretted the ssity for such proceedings.

Picard asked the Government to en- the decision of the Assembly aboling the Empire. He said that M. er, Bonapartist candidate for Asbly in the Department of Main et e, had issued a circular to electors igning this decision.

Chabaud Latour said he disapproved of circular, but was unwilling to interbecause it would be an invasion of oral liberty.

veral members of the Extreme Right ed their protests against the recogni- of Marshal Serrano's Government in n, because it was opposed to the interof France.

Chabaud Latour replied that France acted in harmony with other powers. added that large bodies of troops had dispatched to the frontier to preserve ict neutrality.

BAZAINE GONE TO ENGLAND.

RIS, September 4.—*Le Bien Public* says dal Bazaine has gone to England.

Marine News.

VERPOOL, September 4.—Arrived—nship Canada, from New York.

European Markets.

pon, September 4, 5 P. M.—Rate of distin open market for three months' bills, r cent., or ⅜ per cent. below the Bank of nd rate. Consols for money 92⅝; for acount 92¾. 5-20's 1865, 108⅜; do 1867, 108⅝; 10-40's, new 5's 1945, New York Central 96; Erie 19; preferred 32. Refined petroleum 8⅝@ spirits 11d.

ris, September 4.—Rentes 64 francs 30 nes.

rwerp, September 4.—Petroleum—pale ican 25¾ francs.

ntwerp, September 4.—Cotton dull; midn Island 85; Orleans 81d. Sales of 15,000 including 7,000 speculation and export. 700 American. Receipts of wheat for the three days 66,000 quarters, including 5,000 ers American. Red Western spring wheat 6@6s 6d; red 8s@8s 8d. Corn 32s 6d. Bacon y clear middles 35s. Tallow 40s 6d. Cheese

CASUALTIES.

Killed by Coal Oil.

MPHIS, September 4.—Mrs. Dr. Hart, sixty-five years, residing on Exchange t, near Front, was fatally burned last by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, h she was carrying.

Aged Pensioner Dies in a Lawyer's Office.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., September 4, 1874.

holas Barr, about eighty-four years lled suddenly this morning in the law of Benjamin Eason. He had just d his pension papers and, while waiting for them, complained of a pain in his and moved his chair to the window t fresh air. His head suddenly fell and he expired in a few minutes. as a soldier of 1812.

FIRE RECORD.

Incendiarism at Salem, Ohio.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, O., September 4, 1874.

s morning, about one o'clock, the storeroom on Main street, owned by McCalla, was discovered to be on fire. s set on fire from the outside of the ing and was a total loss, with no inice. The flames communicated to adjoining building, occupied by Smith, agent of Adams Express Company, and used as an office and residence, ing it. It was partially insured in the ana Mutual, for nine hundred dollars.

At a later hour, the warehouse of y & Son was discovered to be on fire, the work of incendiaries. The fire out out without great loss.

Inducements for Cash.

nty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and r cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groes*. If paid within ten days from date of at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

FROM BELLAIRE, O.

Coal—The Steubenville Vein—Thirty Feet of Fine Fire Clay—The Strike of the Miners—Camp Meeting Notes—Remarkable Escape.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLAIRE, O., September 3, 1874.

The lower, or Steubenville vein of coal, is the very best kind for smelting iron ore. It has been estimated at a thickness of nearly eight feet, but we consider this an exaggeration, and think we are nearer the fact when we place it at four feet; but let this be as it may, the coal deposit is there and of a highly valuable character. A shaft could be sunk, and the necessary machinery procured for raising this coal, at a cost not to exceed fifty thousand dollars, and to a company with the necessary capital, skill and enterprise, to engage in mining this coal, we think there could be no better paying investment. We have, then, an aggregation in thickness of coal deposit adapted to use in the smelting furnace of at least eight and perhaps ten feet, a mineral deposit of itself of no mean value, and which will eventually attract capital and skilled labor, until our horizon is darkened by the smoke from furnaces and our welkin rings with the din of industry and hum of commerce.

But we have other mineral wealth that merits the attention of the geologists, and which we desire to give a passing notice, the first of which is our fire clay. In the mineral field of which we speak, there are two beds of fire clay, each of which is fifteen feet thick. The one is incumbent on a five feet vein of shale, and the other on a twenty feet bed of compact limestone. This fire clay has never had, to our knowledge, the advantage of a thorough practical test; but we have conversed with brick manufacturers, who have experimented on it, somewhat at great disadvantage, and who have unequivocally expressed their opinion that it will make a No. 1 fire brick. We believe that it will make as good brick as the Amboy or Mount Savage, and at a cost not to exceed forty dollars per thousand. Prof. Dale says of the first deposit: "A compact fire clay plastic when exposed to the weather. In some places it is free from lime and valuable for all purposes where a refractory material is required *to endure high temperatures*." And of the second: "A bed of compact fire clay, purer, but in some respects similar to the first. It is of a finer texture and quality and more valuable." Thirty feet, then, of compact fire clay, capable of being manufactured into fire brick, tile, porcelain, etc., lie beneath the rugged Bellaire hills untouched, and yet its presence has been known for fifteen years. It is useless for us to attempt to capitalize on such a field for investment, and such a mammoth source of industry capable of yielding large percentage on thousands of dollars, and of giving employment to hundreds of laborers; neither need we talk about the sluggishness of capital that steadily refuses to impel such an enterprise. The whole thing is too patent a fact, and needs no further elucidating.

The Burrs' Station camp meeting closed its session on the 27th ult., and the Moundsville encampment struck their tents on the 28th ult. We learn that a party of rowdies visited the Burrs' Station encampment on the 22d, with a view to creating a disturbance, and badly abused a policeman placed there to preserve the peace; but, notwithstanding this unpleasant episode, the session was pronounced a profitable one to all well-meaning attendants. Large crowds gathered in the beautiful grove on each of the 24th and 25th, and found ample accommodations and everything in first-class order.

After the close of the Moundsville camp meeting, the colored people congregated in the grove and began the opening exercises of *their* camp meeting. It is in session at the present writing, and the colored folks pronounce it a grand affair.

Heatherington & Bros. hope to terminate their trouble with the striking miners in a few days, and will be able to supply their customers with "black diamonds" in any quantity that may be called for. The striking miners claimed the prerogative of entering the mines, and earnestly protested against other men going in, and employed "black-leg" epithets pretty freely, manifesting no disposition to vacate the premises; but, however, some few outsiders have been prevailed upon to go in, and legal measures are being taken to eject the obstinate strikers.

A lady driving the St. Louis bakery wagon met with a remarkable escape today. While passing along the river road at the Belmont Coal Works, her horse became unmanageable because of some disarrangement of the bridle-bit, and backed the wagon, with the lady inside, over the embankment, and all rolled pell-mell down a steep grade, the wagon and horse describing three revolutions before they came to a stop. The wagon was demolished, and the driver and horse only badly frightened. S. H. L.

OBITUARY.

Bishop Thomas A. Morris.

The Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D.D., for many years the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country, died at his residence in Springfield, Ohio, yesterday noon, at the age of eighty years and four months. He has been in broken health, besides suffering the infirmities of old age, for a long time, and some years ago retired from the active labors of the Episcopacy. He was very widely known and much esteemed and venerated in the Methodist communion in the West; and the record of his long, diligent and fruitful work in the Church has brought him reputation, reverence and love in the East also, where he was less known personally. He was present at the General Conference which was held in Brooklyn in May, 1872, but took no active part in the proceedings.

Thomas A. Morris was born on the west side of the Kanawha river, in Kanawha county, in Western Virginia, April 28, 1794. Reared in a rural district of a new country, amid agricultural pursuits, he said of himself that he was early inured to toils and perils, and that this experience was of service to him in every relation of after life. Most of his early impressions and views of Methodism were derived from his friend David Young, who was presiding elder of the Muskingum district, which included Northwestern Virginia. In July, 1813, he was so impressed by Mr. Young's preaching at a camp meeting that soon after he joined a small country class on trial. His was a long struggle with his sense of sin, until on Christmas Day of that year he reached a clear conviction that he had obtained pardon. He was baptized by Mr. Young at one of the latter's quarterly meetings, and his first license to preach, dated April 2, 1814, was written and signed by Mr. Young, who employed him as a junior preacher on a circuit. At the age of twenty-two Mr. Young's junior preacher was admitted on trial by the Ohio Conference, and his itinerant ministry in the West, which was very extensive and successful, lasted until 1854. During the first seven years of his regular ministry he suffered greatly from ill-health, being afflicted with a complication of diseases, and finally suffering from paralysis of the left hand, foot and eye. The life which he so largely led in the open air and the constant exercise on horseback at length restored his health. He was ordained as a deacon by Bishop George, and afterward as an elder by Bishop Roberts, and he preached with power and effect in the three States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1834 he was appointed the first editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, which was started at Cincinnati on the 2d of May, in that year. He filled the position with credit until 1836, when he was chosen a Bishop by the General Conference. In 1841 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Madison College, Illinois. He discharged the duties of his bishopric with laborious fidelity, with singular ability and marked success. In the anti-slavery controversy, and concerning the questions of secession and the war for the Union, he did much to mold opinion in the Church. In the unhappiest hours of the great struggle he was serene and confident, and wrote as follows at the time of greatest trial: "I am decidedly hopeful as to our country. I believe that the rebellion will be entirely conquered, the law vindicated, confidence and social order restored; that we shall have a stronger Government, a greater and better country than ever, more respected at home and abroad, with an increasing tide of prosperity; and, finally, that the Gospel of the Grace of God will have less obstruction, and will operate more effectively hereafter than before."

Bishop Morris was the author of several works. About 1851 he published a volume of essays, biographical sketches, and notes of travel. This book contained biographical and historical sketches of the Western ministry. He published a volume of sermons which was very widely circulated, and was valued for the practical and forcible character of the discourses, the outgivings of a well balanced and well trained mind, written in a pure and vigorous style. As a preacher, Bishop Morris was very acceptable and impressive. His sermons were always brief but pertinent in thought, terse and telling in style, and exhibited the fruits of a wholesome mind, tempered piety and sound judgment. He was popular both with the clergy and laity, in spite of extreme caution in speech and reserve in manner. His rare gifts as a singer helped to sustain the zeal of the meetings in which he took part. In person, Bishop Morris was short and round, with a ruddy complexion and a lofty and intellectual brow.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

I am under obligations to my customers for their patience, and allowing their orders to stand on my books unfilled. T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW REBELLION.

Orders Issued for the Occupation of the South

The Movement Inspires a Hope that the Worst Is Over.

State Dinner to the Postmaster General on the 14th Inst.

Reception of Colored Employees at the Postoffice Department.

Surprise at the Renomination of A. H. Stephens---Improbability of His Surviving till Next Winter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1874.

Putting Down the Rebellion.

The Attorney General has addressed a formal letter to the Secretary of War, requesting him, in accordance with the instructions of the President, to order detachments of troops sent into certain designated localities in the South. The localities designated are in the neighborhood of points where gross acts of violence have been done, and at other points where, from the disturbed condition of the population, there is reason to apprehend trouble. The Secretary of War, as soon as he received the letter, forwarded it to General McDowell, at Louisville, in command of the Department of the South, with orders to dispose his forces so as to carry out the request of the Attorney General. It is understood that there is no intention, at least for the present, of taking troops from any of the other commands, as it is thought that the forces under Gen. McDowell will be sufficiently available for any emergency likely to arise. As mentioned last night, the impression is general that there will be no further trouble. Many of the Southern Representatives, who have been here and at Long Branch, are now preparing to go home, perfectly satisfied that all danger is over. Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, who arrived here to-day, takes issue with his colleague, Senator Patterson, and says that he has no knowledge of any trouble in his State.

State Dinner at the White House.

It is learned that the President will leave Long Branch for Washington next week. On the 14th inst. he will give a State dinner, at the White House, to Postmaster General Jewell, at which all the members of the Cabinet and a number of other distinguished personages will be present. The President will probably then remain here until he leaves for St. Louis.

Mr. Stephen's Renomination.

The renomination of Alexander H. Stephens for Congress, occasions much surprise here, in view of his known feeble condition. When Mr. Stephens left here last spring, for Georgia, so entirely prostrated, he said to his friends that he had taken his last look at Washington. It is not believed that he can possibly live through to next winter.

Mr. Jewell Receives the Colored Employees.

Postmaster General Jewell formally received the colored employees of his department this morning. One of their number prefaced the ceremony with a brief speech, alluding to the fealty of the colored man to the Government. Governor Jewell replied that he was glad to meet them, and was not unmindful of their devotion to the Government, and said that the Government would always be found a friend to them and would afford them all necessary aid and protection.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1874.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

Attorney General Williams, before leaving the city last evening, addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, designating the localities in which troops are most needed to suppress the outrages. His letter, with a circular issued yesterday, was enclosed to General McDowell, commanding the Department of the South, this morning, with instructions to so distribute his forces as to protect the localities designated.

No formal order will be issued from the War Department as to the distribution of troops in the Department of the South, but the whole matter will be left with the department commander, who will dispose of the forces so that they can be used by the United States Marshals in case of necessity. The Federal troops in the South are now distributed as follows:

Three companies of the Second Infantry in Alabama, six in Georgia and one in Tennessee.

The entire Third Infantry at Holly Springs, Miss.

Three companies of the Sixteenth Infantry in Kentucky, two in Arkansas, one in Mississippi, one in Louisiana and one in Tennessee.

Eight companies of the Eighteenth Infantry in South Carolina, and two in Georgia.

Eight companies of the First Artillery in Florida, one in Georgia, two in South Carolina and one in Virginia.

Six companies of the Second Artillery in North Carolina, one in South Carolina, one in Virginia and four in Maryland.

Thus the whole number of troops in the several Southern States is between 2,500 and 3,000. The Third Infantry ordered to Louisiana several months ago, but on account of the warm weather and liability to fever, it was decided that the regiment should remain at Holly Springs, Miss., until fall. It will now be hurried to Louisiana.

PAY INSPECTOR THORNTON TAKES HIS LEAVE.

Pay Inspector Gilbert E. Thornton, United States Navy, who is on duty at this station, leaves Washington to-night on a leave of several weeks.

CHIEF DETECTIVE WHITELEY TO BE REMOVED.

It is understood that a change is soon to be made in the office of the Chief of the Secret Service Division. Solicitor Wilson and Secretary Bristow had a long interview on the subject this afternoon, but they have not yet determined who may succeed Whitley.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Henryville (Ind.) Murder—Clark and Lewis Held for Trial—The Vigilance Committee on the Alert.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., September 4.—At the examination trial, yesterday, Clark and Lewis were held for the murder of August Gardner. They were sent to the Charlestown jail, under a strong guard, last night. It is reported that counsel for the defendants will apply for a *habeas corpus*. Should such attempt be made, it is thought the Vigilance Committee will hang them. If they undertake to take them from the Charlestown jail, it is most likely a fearful fight would follow, as it is said the Sheriff has determined to protect the prisoners at all hazards.

Case of George O. Evans.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 4.—The application of George O. Evans for discharge under the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth, has been continued until the 1st of December. Evans is under bail in the same amount as heretofore.

THE WEATHER.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV. (Room 23, First National Bank), PITTSBURGH, PA., September 4, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.18	60	88	N. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M..	30.09	71	61	S. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	30.14	64	83	E.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barom.....30.14 | Highest therm.....72
Mean therm.....63 | Lowest therm.....60
Rainfall.....10

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Serv. U. S. A., Obs.

Philadelphia Old Folks' Excursion.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.—About 1,400 old folks participated in an excursion to Rockland to-day. Scarcely any were under sixty years of age. The three oldest were 108, 102 and 101. The latter walked about, supported by a cane, and greatly enjoyed the amusements provided. There was a band of music, and dancing was participated in by many who had passed fourscore.

Pittsburgh Female College

opens September 9. Call from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Buy White River Flour.

30,000 bushels choice old Wheat on hands, which will be used for manufacturing this brand only. T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front.

ST. PAUL.

Exposure of Defalcation of Ex-State Auditor McIlrath---Irregularities to the Amount of $89,559.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept 4.—The Committee appointed by the last Legislature, consisting of two Republicans and one Democrat, to investigate the transactions of the late State Auditor, Chas. McIlrath, on account of the School and Swamp Land funds, which were in his charge as State Land Commissioner, *ex officio*, to-day made a unanimous report showing a startling state of things. A portion of the committee's report had been anticipated by certain outgivings, but its effect can scarcely fail to be more profound and astonishing than the result of the late investigation into the irregularities of the State Treasurer. The committee include the evidence taken by them with their report, and both evidence and report are very voluminous. The committee claim to have discovered defalcations on the part of McIlrath to the amount of $89,559.

The committee discover ample evidence that McIlrath, while State Auditor, was secret partner of parties tresspassing on the school and university pine lands under the charge of the Auditor, and give a schedule of lands so occupied. The testimony of P. M. Myers, of New York, tends to convince the committee that McIlrath kept for two years, Missouri State bonds belonging to the School Fund in the hands of Myers, on which he (McIlrath) regularly drew interest, which is unaccounted for. The bonds were finally legally transferred to the School Fund. After alluding to many other transactions which McIlrath failed to explain, whereby the State, or the School, University or Swamp Lands' Fund was the loser, carrying the proved defalcation of McIlrath up to eighty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, the Committee say:

"Your committee having ascertained the foregoing facts, the inquiry suggested itself as to what remedy the State had, if any, to indemnify itself for the losses thus developed. Mr. McIlrath executed no official bond to the State at the time of, or since the commencement of, his last official term of three years. His official oath was duly filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, but no bond of the State Auditor. It is impossible for your committee to explain why the Executive, Hon. Horace Austin, should have overlooked so important an official duty."

No other charge of direct complicity with McIlrath is made against ex-Governor Austin. The committee close their report as follows:

"Your Committee cannot conclude this report without giving expression to their regret at being compelled to make these disclosures. They do it sorrowfully, and only in obedience to the stern demands of the public duty and responsibility imposed on them by your body. Not alone of our young State can learn of the facts herein disclosed without feeling humiliated and indignant at discovering that one of the most sacred trusts ever imposed upon a public official has been thus violated. Every citizen of Minnesota has felt especial pride in the belief and assurance that our school funds secured to his children, and to generations unborn, the means whereby they were to become educated and worthy citizens of our common country, and to now learn that the State has been defrauded of any portion of that fund, which all should guard with their lives if need be, will arouse in him a feeling akin to the desolation of his heart."

The report is signed by John S. McDonald, Lucas F. Hubbard and Wm. McKusick, Committee.

THE GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, FIRE.

Business Portion of Town Destroyed---Loss a Quarter of a Million---Suffering of Inhabitants---The Deliberate Work of an Incendiary---A Suspected Man Arrested.

MEMPHIS, September 4.—From passengers who arrived from Greenville, Mississippi, late last night, the following particulars concerning the destructive fire at that place early on Wednesday morning, are obtained: The fire, which is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, originated in the grocery store of Morgan & Platt, then crossed Mulberry going east, and Main street west, destroying the entire portion of the town from Mulberry street to the river, embracing nearly all the business houses of the place—in all, over three houses, valued at over a quarter of a million of dollars, with about one hundred and fifth thousand dollars of insurance, on which the Phœnix of Brooklyn, and the Planters' of Memphis, have a large amount. There will be considerable suffering, as nearly all the provisions in town were destroyed. The house in which the fire originated had been previously set on fire four different times. A man named Major Thompson has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the incendiary work.

The officers of the Planters' Insurance Company, of this city, state that the whole amount of insurance held by the company, in Greenville, is $10,000, and the entire loss in the business portion cannot exceed $1,000.

STORM IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

French Barque Ashore---Eleven Lives Lost---Brazos, Texas, Inundated.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, September 4.—The French barque Coromandel, of Bordeaux, Captain France, went ashore at Bagdad, Mexico, to-day in a gale and became a total wreck, breaking up in less than two hours, the cargo drifting ashore. The captain, first mate and three seamen were rescued. Eleven of the crew are supposed to have perished. The storm still continues. Brazos, on the American side, is several feet under water. The inhabitants are in considerable danger.

IRONTON, O.

Painful Accident at the Keg Works---Lawrence County Institute.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., September 4, 1874.

Alonzo Richman, an employee of the Belfast keg works, this evening, had his right arm caught in a heading machine and shaved to pieces as far up as the elbow.

The Lawrence county Institute closed today. The teachers composing it made Dr. N. K. Moxley, one of the county examiners, a present of a fine gold watch, in appreciation of his twenty years' services here in the cause of education.

Miners Giving It Up.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LEETONIA, O., September 4, 1874.

The miners who have been on a strike here and at Washingtonville for nearly two months past, resumed work to-day at reduced prices.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—For the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southeasterly winds, somewhat higher temperature, generally clear weather, with local rains. For the Lake region, falling barometer, southeasterly winds, stationary and higher temperature, cloudy weather and light rains. For the Middle States, stationary barometer, east and south winds, partly cloudy weather and possibly light rains.

General Spinner will leave Washington to-day, for a brief tour among the Northern lakes.

The steamers State of Nevada, from Glasgow, and France from London, have arrived at New York.

The Arkansas Constitutional Convention has finished its work, and will probably adjourn on Monday.

Rev. A. Carman, D.D., President of Albert College, was yesterday elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada.

In a test case brought by the Sunday League, of Harrisburg, Judge Pierson has decided that a transgressor of the Sunday law can be fined for each and every sale of cigars or merchandise during Sunday.

The President has instructed the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold for the present any contemplated change in the appointment of an Internal Revenue Supervisor in the place of Cable, of North Carolina.

The lumbermen of Minnesota held a State Convention at St. Anthony's Falls yesterday. A resolution was adopted, recommending a reduction of the cutting of the mills of the State thirty-three and a third per cent. during the coming season.

The Cincinnati Temperance League accepts the temperance planks of the late Republican Convention at Columbus, and invites prohibitionist and temperance Democrats to join with them, as temperance is the main issue in the coming campaign.

Penn Mill Flour

will draw trade and makes money for grocers

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

RETAIL HOUSE WITH WHOLESALE PRICES.

PRICES TO-DAY!

9 lbs A Sugar	$1 00
New Rice	8 cts
French Sardines	20 cts
German Sweet Chocolate	8 cts
Family Soap	4 cts
Corn and Gloss Starch	9 cts
English Pickles	27 cts
Ground Spices, ¼ lb	5 cts
Fresh Currants	8 cts
Baking Powder, every variety	12 cts
Green Coffee	23 cts
Roasted Coffee	20, 23 and 27 cts
New Prunes	13 cts
Choice Flour, ⅛ bbl	$6 75
Choice Flour, ¼ bag	1 60
Fresh Fruit Jellies, in glass	11 cts
New Unrolled Tea	50 cts

Garden Grown Tea,

(FIRST OF THIS SEASON.)

BEAUTIFUL IMPORTED CHROMO given to Tea Customers.

D. M. Jenkins,

20 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAPAN.

The Government Peaceably Inclined Towards China, but Preparing for War---A Peace Commissioner Seized at Amoy---Unfriendly Attitude of Foreign Governments.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 4.—The Great Republic arrived to-day, and brings Yokohama dates to August 14.

The Japanese still adhere to their determination not to be driven into a war with China, except in the last extremity. The whole tendency of their present negotiations is pacific, but so many influences are operating against them that they feel the necessity of fully preparing themselves. To this end large bodies of troops have been assembled in certain southern parts, nearly 30,000 having departed in need, and several large steamers have been added to their transport fleet. The most important of these are the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's ship "New York," purchased for $250,000, and the P. & O. ships Acantha and Madras, for $125,000 and $90,000 respectively. General Legendre, who sailed for China a fortnight ago to continue the peaceful negotiations commenced in Formosa, was arrested by the United States officials on landing at Amoy. It is yet unknown whether he will be temporarily, or whether permanently detained. The imprisonment of the news of his seisure was chiefly caused by the fact that the amicable character of his mission to China was known to everybody. It is looked upon as another proof of the determination of foreign representatives to counteract the efforts of Japan to arrive at a fair understanding. No foreigners acting on behalf of China have been molested or interfered with in any way. The Japanese Government fortunately foreseeing the possibility of obstacles in General Legendre's case, dispatched other commissioners immediately after his departure, who could not be hindered in the fulfillment of their duties. First of these is Okubo, Minister of the Interior, and a member of the highest board of the Government. His assistant is Yoshihora, an officer of the Treasury Department and the head of the Yokohama Custom House. They are to proceed directly to Peking. Accompanying them is a French gentleman in the legal service of the Japanese. So eager are the foreign ambassadors to deprive Japan of all kinds of foreign counsel in this emergency, that the French Minister undertook to detain this employee, having the law and complete knowledge of the law on his side, he was able to convince M. Berthemy of the danger of the course he was pursuing. The Japanese are still hopeful of tranquilizing the results of this last mission. The Mikado takes the keenest interest in the deliberations of the Government on the Formosa question.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Case of Raised Stock Certificates.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.—A number of raised certificates of stock were brought to light through an investigation of the affairs of the Central Fire Insurance Company. They are as follows: Five of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, all originally for one share but raised to 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500; five of the Pennsylvania Railroad; five of the Lehigh Valley; three of the Central of New Jersey, and one of the United Companies of New Jersey. On one of the raised certificates the Union Banking Company had loaned $10,000. The Reading shares were transferred on the books of that company by J. N. Elbert, who is said to have been a broker of insurance companies. The Central Insurance Company makes the statement this afternoon that its President had subscribed for a large amount of stock, and in order to pay his subscription proposed to Elbert to raise the money necessary; that he gave Elbert his note, with insurance stock as collateral; that Elbert informed the President that he had credited him with $128,000, and the President then paid the company for the stock by a check drawn on Elbert for that amount. The Finance Committee directed Elbert to invest the amount in railroad securities, which he did, said securities becoming vested in the company. On investigation by the State Insurance Commissioner revealed the fact that the railroad certificates had been raised. The company asserts that the stock represented by said certificates has been secured, and that the assets of the company are more than four times sufficient to pay all liabilities.

SHREVEPORT, LA.

The Honor of Furnishing the Murderers of the Coushatta Victims Firmly Declined.

SHREVEPORT, September 4.—The *Evening Telegram* (Republican), in an editorial on the Coushatta troubles, speaking of Governor Kellogg's proclamation, says: "The document implies that Shreveport furnished the murderers. This we most positively deny. That a body of armed and masked men left Shreveport on Saturday, the 29th of August, was patent to all. They left here for the purpose of aiding their friends, who were reported to be in great danger and overpowered by overwhelming numbers, and the same who left here on that afternoon returned home the same night, having been informed by a courier that all danger to those to whose assistance they were hurrying was over. We again repeat—and justice demands a free denial—that the denial—that Shreveport men were not concerned in the brutality.

The *Telegram's* view is held by all men of all parties here, and there seems to be no doubt that the Governor has been misinformed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 4, 1874.

AN IRREGULAR CHARITY COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of Accounts have made an examination of the books of the Charity Commission, and make a report showing irregularities in distributing supplies, deceit in making returns, fraud in letting contracts, alteration of books, and everything in a general muddle.

Balloon Ascension at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 4.—The balloon "Buffalo" ascended from Public Square at ten minutes past eleven o'clock this morning. The weather was bright, and an immense crowd of spectators witnessed the departure. Professor King was accompanied by Luther L. Halder, of Boston; Dudley A. Tazad, of Cleveland, and representatives of the Cleveland *Herald*, *Leader* and *Plaindealer*. The balloon went off in a northwesterly direction, travelling very slowly. After being up half an hour it reached a southwesterly current, which changed its course, and when last seen was traveling over the lake in a northeasterly direction.

The Vermont Election.

MONTPELIER, VT., September 4.—Returns from Judge Poland's district, five small towns excepted, give Poland 5,575, Denison 6,875, Davenport 1,768 and scattering 924. Two years ago the same towns gave Poland 10,794, Steele 2,917, Davenport 2,680 and scattering 557. Peck is elected Governor by 21,000 to 23,000 majority.

Flour That Never Fails.

Every dealer should keep the great White River Flour, made from all old White Wheat. Orders now filled promptly.

PENN MILLS FLOUR!

IN SEALED BAGS.

The only Flour in this market that is made from Kentucky White Wheat. It will draw Trade and make money for any Grocer that handles it.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH 25 CENTS A BARREL.

F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

SOLE AGENTS.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,

BUILDERS OF

Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces,

ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING

And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK.

Also, Copper Work of Every Description.

OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 AND 56 WATER STREET.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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The Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874.

THE New York *Herald* will please observe that Nebraska also has spoken.

TO-DAY the Centennial of the first meeting of the Continental Congress will be celebrated at Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, with appropriate observances.

IT IS now settled beyond dispute that nine out of every ten negro murders perpetrated in the Southern States are committed in the interest of the "White League," for political purposes.

THE nation's honor is the nation's life. In the States of Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Ohio, Missouri and Pelaware, the Democracy are perfectly united in demanding repudiation, which is national dishonor.

How delighted MONTGOMERY BLAIR will undoubtedly be, should he succeed in escaping that office which has been chasing him all over his State for years. Reports from Maryland show that his nomination for Congress is not to be.

"THE accession of Governor Curtin to the Democratic ranks will be a notable event in the politics of Pennsylvania, and will have a controlling influence in shaping the future character of the government that is to control it."—*St. Louis Times.*

So? Ask BUCKALEW about that.

WHEN human rights need words, dumb mouths are false mouths. What is the cause of this strange silence on the part of the opposition press, with a few honorable exceptions, concerning the infamous outrages which are daily being heaped on the colored people of the Southern States? Honest utterance aids clean work. Speak out, one way or the other.

THE first iron sea-going sailing war vessel in the United States navy has just been launched at ROACH'S shipyards on the Delaware. The construction of five iron sloops of war was authorized by Congress at its last session, a contract for two of them being awarded to the famous firm in question. The event is one of considerable importance in the history of the American navy.

THERE isn't such a vast difference between the opinions of the *Post* and BEN TOOMBS, after all. The latter declares that he will never tolerate the "damnable doctrine that there can be good government where negroes participate in shaping public policy" and the former says: "We have always thought that the right of suffrage belonged and should forever belong to free white adult males."

THE London *Times* estimates that grain will not be worth above fifty shillings the quarter in England next winter, which is something above six shillings the bushel. England measures its grain by the quarter, which consists of four hundred and eighty pounds; California by the cental, of one hundred pounds; and the West and East by the bushel of sixty pounds. When shall we have a uniform metric system?

THE public is given to understand by the Youngstown (O.) *Tribune* that Pittsburgh is nowhere in comparison with Youngstown in the manufacture of bar iron. Youngstown is a plucky little city, and we are glad to hear of its progress. We hope that the successful manufacturers of the Mahoning Valley will occasionally remember their Pittsburgh friends, and feed them with such small crumbs of trade as may occasionally fall from their table.

IT IS just a little queer that the late Democratic State Convention should denounce, in its platform, land grants and subsidies to railroads, while its presiding officer was the President of a railway company which has not only received a heavy land grant from the Government, but is now manœuvering to have the faith of the nation pledged for the redemption of its bonds to the amount of $80,000,000. Was it a stab at WALLACE, or an exhibition of asininity on the part of the person who drew up the resolution?

"THE violence done in the South does not emanate from intelligent or responsible people."—*Courier-Journal.*

If this is true, the ignorant and lawless element of the population is much greater than we had imagined; for there can be no doubt whatever of the fact that a large majority of the people give their practical assent to the heinous crimes now being perpetrated in so many portions of that section. Can the *Courier-Journal* cite a single instance in which these white demons have been punished according to the law?

THE Commission appointed by Governor HARTRANFT in conformity with the act of May 14, 1874, to examine and revise the Constitution with a view to the preparation of amendments for submission to the people, is now in session in Philadelphia. The Commissioners are: Chief Justice AGNEW, President; Hon. H. W. WILLIAMS, of Tioga county; Hon. R. H. BREWSTER; N. R. MCCLINTOCK, Esq., of Wilkesbarre; W. H. PLAYFORD, of Fayette; WILLIAM A. WALLACE, of Clearfield; and Attorney-General DIMMICK. The Commission will hold sessions from time to time until the next meeting of the Legislature.

IT HAS often been remarked that the chief strength of the English language is in the short words, principally monosyllables of Saxon derivation, and that people who are in earnest seldom use any other. Love, hate, anger, grief, joy, express themselves in short words and direct sentences; while cunning, falsehood and affectation delight in sesquipedalian words—words "a foot and a half long"—for further illustration of which curious fact see the pedantic terminology of the New York *World* and *Tribune* in their daily verbose attacks upon the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

AT LENGTH, and not a moment too soon, the President has put his foot down with regard to the horrible atrocities perpetrated upon innocent and unoffending Republicans by the murderous "White Leagues" of Louisiana and other Southern States. The action taken by the Executive will thoroughly commend itself to all honest and law-abiding citizens of both parties and sections, since the duties relating to the establishment and security of human rights are always supreme. The scoundrelly cut-throats who have been keeping up this hell's holiday in the South have now reached the end of their tether.

THE opposition press is slightly overdoing this South Carolina "corruption" business. Matters in that State are unquestionably at a sufficiently low ebb; but we should like to know the reason—there must of course be one—why the preferred bonds of "robber-ridden" Republican South Carolina are to-day superior to those of Democratic North Carolina and Virginia, and also why the rate of taxation in the former State is lower than in Democratic New York city. We do not deny that there has been extravagance and plundering in the one case—but what about the latter?

THIS is an age of conventions. Almost every calling, trade and profession now has its annual gathering. Doctors, dentists, railroad men, steamboatmen, iron men, lumbermen, farmers, and brewers, and many other callings, meet annually to consider their respective interests. The first national convention of maisters ever held in the United States, is now in session at Niagara Falls. The trade is one of considerable importance. According to the census of 1870 there were in the United States 208 malt establishments, of which 91 were in New York; 34 in Ohio; 21 in Pennsylvania; 17 in Illinois; 10 in Missouri; 7 in Michigan; 5 in Indiana; 4 each in Kentucky, Iowa and California, and 3 each in Wisconsin and Maryland. These establishments used 82 steam engines with 1,159 horse power, and 11 water wheels with 220 horse power. They employed 1,490 hands and invested a capital of $8,017,248, of which New York had $3,647,986 and Pennsylvania $1,246,300. The amount of wages paid was $700,624, the value of materials $3,093,994 and products $12,016,132. The number of bushels of barley estimated to have been raised in this country in 1872, and, as the Commissioner of Agriculture informs us, it will be about the same in 1873, reached 26,846,400 bushels. Add to this 4,446,201 bushels of malt and barley imported in 1873 after deducting 482,410 bushels exported, and there remain for the year 1872-73 31,252,201 bushels. The amount of beer brewed, during the year ending June 30, 1873, was 8,066,969 barrels. It takes two bushels and a half of malts on an average for one barrel of beer, and this gives 20,024,922 bushels consumed in the manufacture of fermented liquors, leaving a balance of 11,227,679 bushels on hand for manufacture of alcoholic spirits, seed, etc. The principal amount of barley is exported from California. In 1873 it was 439,664 bushels out of 482,410 bushels, and the greater amount of it is shipped to Peru and Australasia. In 1873 Peru received 247,504 bushels; British Australasia 137,129 bushels; Scotland 38,820 bushels; Chili 52,174 bushels, and British Columbia 19,970 bushels. Whilst this country used in the manufacture of beer in 1873 only 20,024,922 bushels of malt, England, Scotland and Wales used, with about one-third less population, 57,245,737 bushels.

REPUBLICANISM AND TEMPERANCE.

As we pointed out yesterday, the resolution respecting Temperance, passed by the Ohio Republican State Convention, lacked the definiteness and precision which marked the other declarations of the assembly. But though less explicit and luminous than other expressions of opinion put forth by the Convention, the resolution referred to indicated with sufficient clearness the opposition of the party to any laws of the prohibitive kind. One expression used in the resolution will be regarded by many as disclosing a tendency of thought in the right direction, as it promises a mode of dealing with the gigantic evil more radical and effective than any of the familiar methods. When such a body of men as the Ohio State Convention speaks of "the forfeiture of public trust for intoxication" as a punishment demanded by the welfare of society, it becomes evident that considerable progress has been made in theoretically deciding the question of the drunkard's personal responsibility. Certainly the declaration is well worthy of being noted as a sign of the times. So much one may say about it without expressing either approval or condemnation.

The general subject of temperance has caused more intense excitement throughout a large part of Ohio during the last ten months than ever before. By the crusade movement the people have been divided into sharply defined parties; violent passions have been kindled, and exasperation produced in very many cases. While, on one side, the evils of intemperance have been described and dwelt upon with the effect of strongly impressing the popular imagination; on the other side, the methods of reform employed, if they may be so styled, have stirred questions of personal liberty which enlist wide and lively sympathy. It is impossible to say who are most in earnest or most fully satisfied of the soundness of their view; those who denounce all intoxicating liquors as poisons to be removed and kept from the people by the whole power of the State, or those who denounce all interference on the part of individuals or the State with what people drink or eat as not only impudent meddling but tyrannical invasion of sacred rights and privileges. In the presence of these and kindred questions, it is no exaggeration to say that to certain classes in Ohio all the political questions, whether State or national, of the day have seemed almost insignificant. Hence, at the late State Republican Convention, the temperance question appeared to have been the subject which, along with the financial interest, had most engaged the attention of many delegates beforehand. And the most embarrassing variety of conclusions had been arrived at as to the best mode of endeavoring to arrest the evils of intemperance. Of course most of those who had busied themselves with the subject with a view to practical results, expected the Republican party to take up the matter.

The Republican party, however, felt no call to do anything of the sort. No doubt, Senator SHERMAN expressed the judgment of an overwhelming majority of the party, not only in Ohio, but in the Union, when he said that "a political party is not the best agency to deal with the temperance question, and that absolute and general prohibition is not the best means to effecte the hoped for result." Temperance is one of the chief virtues, one of the cardinal virtues, as they used to be called, and therefore the temperance question is a question of morals. Now a political party is made up of men who may differ in their views of all subjects except those relating to the government of the country. Political agreement is the foundation of their harmony and co-operation as a party, and while they continue to think alike concerning government and administration, they can work together however widely they may differ respecting religious, social and moral questions. It would, therefore, be very absurd for the Republican party to insert in its platform a moral "plank" certain to disgust and drive away from its ranks a most important portion of its supporters. This the Ohio Convention would have done if it had adopted the policy of prohibition, which is founded on moral views held by a limited number of persons.

In farther discussing the subject, Senator SHERMAN expressed himself decidedly in favor of an opinion which appears to be gaining ground in all sections of the country. He is satisfied that a much wider distinction should be made in our laws between the sale of spirituous liquors on the one hand and of vinous and malt liquors on the other. In favor of such distinction the Senator appealed to his own observations in other States and in Europe, bearing his testimony to a fact which is so well established one wonders to hear it still denied, that "in France, Germany and Italy where wine or beer enters into the consumption of every household, as tea and coffee do with us, a drunken man is rarely seen, and when seen is promptly arrested as a criminal." In whisky drinking countries, on the contrary, "drunken men daily stagger in the streets," their right to the highway not being as a general rule questioned. In taxing the sale of drinks, Senator SHERMAN would therefore carefully discriminate against the whisky-seller, and in other ways, we suppose, favor the use of the milder beverages. This mode of promoting temperance in this country, we may add, has lately been strongly recommended by the Rev. C. L. BRACE, of New York, whose opportunities of comparing the habits of various nationalities have been exceptionally ample on both sides of the Atlantic.

When, in conclusion, Senator SHERMAN "above all contended that every Republican of whatever creed or nationality shall be free to vote, believe and act on the temperance question as he thinks right, being responsible to public opinion and the laws for his conduct," he expressed a sentiment to which no American who comprehends his own rights will refuse hearty assent. It is sound Republican doctrine, and not the less frankly conceded and maintained by Republicans because their party as the party of personal convictions and moral ideas, no doubt contains within its ranks a large majority of the class who try to leave the world better than they found it.

A GOODSION, Speaking of the monetary and business outlook in Illinois, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says that the general tendency in the interior districts of that State is towards liquidation. Farmers are paying off their mortgages and getting out of debt, and although new mortgages are being made, on the net result is to diminish that class of indebtedness. Similar reports also come from Iowa and other parts of the Northwest. The pith of the matter is that the agricultural population of the West have made money for several years, and, elated with prosperity, they had begun to live extravagantly a year ago, but the panic, while it did them no great harm in any way, scared them into a more economical scale of living, which is gradually enabling them to get squarely upon their feet once more. It is to be hoped they may permanently profit by the lesson.

THE plan of an extensive exhibition of lace, in all the curious, beautiful and costly varieties of that article, in the English international Exposition of the present year, is certainly a unique one, and likely to prove an uncommonly attractive feature. The intention is to secure the largest possible display of the material manufactured before the year 1815, which would of course comprise some of the rarest and most wonderful, as well as almost priceless specimens of this fabric. There is, perhaps, no other product of art workmanship which retains so vividly the evidence of labor and skill expended on it. Mr. Ruskin says that in this lie the value and interest of the article, but the labor would indeed be worthless if it yielded no beautiful and permanent result. Some of the designs that characterize old lace certainly do not lack a beauty of their own. The solid decorative loveliness of "point d'Alencon," the delicate intricacies of design in "point de Brabant," and the tender frail beauty of old Mechlin—though these are but a few of the more familiar examples in this line—are fit to rank as things of strong artistic worth in themselves, and capable of forming a collection of peculiar attractiveness.

The California Grangers are busier than ever as wheat exporters.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Common honesty is a currency not recognized by the repudiationists.

The exports from the port of Philadelphia for August amounted to $2,367,807.

Secretary Bristow has discontinued "silver payments" to the public creditors.

A new census in 1875 will be of advantage in demonstrating the recuperation of the South.

The great Inter-State Industrial Exposition at Chicago will be formally opened next Wednesday.

Worse than the grasshopper plague. The little town of Kokomo, Indiana, is afflicted with four brass bands.

Four infatuated foreign governments are, it is said, anxious to get possession of the Stevens what-is-it battery.

The Republicans of Ohio have paved the way for a certain and easy victory on the second Tuesday of October.

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania "sleeps its last sleep; has fought its last battle; No sound can awake it to glory again."

Rank unwisdom. A project is on foot for a great public meeting in the New York Academy of Music "to indorse Mr. Beecher."

On the "Independent" ticket in Indiana, three out of six places are vacant. It is surprising how fame does go begging sometimes.

An Iowa Dogberry recently sentenced a young man to jail on a charge of intoxication because he smoked so many cigars as to make him sick.

Dana is of opinion that there are only three men living who deserve the name of journalists. He has forgotten the names of the other two.

Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper* has been converted to the Republican faith. What will the Democracy do for caricaturists, now?

The English railroads are eating themselves up. Their earnings have increased 100 per cent. since 1860, their working expenses 135 per cent.

The United States is going to send a Blackfan to Switzerland to cool the heated arguments at the International Postal Convention at Berne.

Three Democratic Presidential aspirants smiled upon the audience at the Cincinnati Exposition the other day—Allen, Pendleton and Hendricks.

The Chinese have completely domesticated the otter. In that country every fisherman has his staff of fishing otters. We otter have the same thing here.

We don't know whether Snags has returned from his fishing excursion, or not—but certain it is that the St. Louis *Journal* shines with the effects of brain phosphorus.

The Internal Revenue Department is after corporations which are circulating their own notes as currency without paying any tax on the circulation, with a sharp stick.

The word York is a compression of the Saxon Eoferwick, which means wild boar, and the root of the matter therefore is that New York simply means New Wild Boartown.

"Busted—too much grasshopper" was the epigram scratched on the hulk of a battered prairie schooner towed through a Kansas town by a melancholy bull last week.

Counting chickens before they are hatched. In its "personal" column the New York *Herald* recently advertised "For adoption, a child to be born in November."

They have hit upon a novel motive power up in Connecticut. A boat was the other day drawn twenty-two miles through the water by a kite, beating an accompanying sailboat thoroughly.

A strange state of affairs. Only a small portion of Chicago has a water supply sufficient to run ten engines in case of a conflagration. No wonder the insurance companies are leaving.

An English servant having claimed that only the educated and cultured are at all liable to hay fever, that Washington *Chronicle* chap is trying to catch it. But it sedulously evades him.

Bayard Taylor, who has just returned home from Egypt and other countries, is supposed to have brought home with him a number of love letters that passed between Joseph and Potiphar's wife.

One result of the recent tour of inspection of the navy yards by the Senate Naval Committee will be to recommend to the next Congress that the yards at Washington and New London be discontinued.

A rich gold-bearing ledge of rock in Montgomery county, Maryland, about twelve miles from Washington, has just been discovered. The ledge is about six feet thick and of considerable extent.

The Grangers have put in an appearance in England. A society has just been formed in London "to fight the battle of the public with greater force than can be exerted by individuals matched against large companies."

Here is a suggestive stanza from a popular Southern song:

Oh, yes, we are reconstructed,
And have sworn to obey the laws,
And have buried deep—in our heart of hearts—
The dear Confederate cause."

Halstead is at it again. The other day he murdered Byron, and now he is hacking away at Scott, whom, in his last letter from Europe, he causes to say:

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base *sooner than* I."

A combination of capitalists, grain dealers, bankers and railroad men is in process of formation in New York and London, having for its object the buying and transporting grain from the producer in the West to the Atlantic sea board, or to England.

This eruption is from the Pottsville *Journal*: "The volcano in Sicily is suffering so dreadfully from the *vomito* that the inhabitants of the island have neither Ætna drank for several days, though there's plenty of drops of the crater handy."

Another New Sect.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that we are to have another organization of Methodists. It may come to be said, of making sects there is no end. The Free Methodists, who in the East and West are somewhat numerous, and have been drawing their lines a little closer to our section, and who recently dedicated a new church in Philadelphia, at their camp meeting held at Franklin, Pa., concluded to explore this locality, and sent one of their ministers, the Rev. Mr. E. P. Hart, Chairman of the Michigan Conference, to see the outlook. Mr. Hart, a minister of good preaching, as well as administrative abilities, who was the pioneer of the Michigan Conference, came and preached a series of sermons at Braddocksfield, and so well pleased was he with the people and the people with him that on his return home he concluded to come and occupy the field, and sent an appointment for a protracted meeting, commencing September 3d, in the school house above the Pennsylvania Railroad at Braddocksfield, continuing over the second Sabbath. It might gratify curiosity to know what are the tenets or doctrines of the Free Methodists, or what occasioned their organization. Like all others, they claim to be the children of Providence. Their organization resulted from a split in the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, growing out of the trial of the Rev. Mr. B. T. Roberts, a minister of that Conference. The trial took place in 1858, and was the result of a conflict between the Masons and anti-Masons of that Conference on the question of secretism. The late Rev. Mr. Thomas, who was identified with General Canby by the Modoc Indians, had written a pamphlet against secret societies which aroused the secret society men, who were headed by the late Bishop Carleton, of book store notoriety, and the conflict between the two parties extended through two or three years, culminating in the trial and expulsion of the Rev. Mr. B. T. Roberts, for writing and having published an article entitled "New School Methodism." The offensive parts of this article were the points it raised against the oath-bound order of freemasonry. Having been voted guilty and expelled, as he claimed, by a party vote, he appealed to the General Conference, which appeal, owing to the Conference being under control of the secret society party, was rejected, and he appealed to "God and the people." Hence the Free Methodist Church. They are called Free Methodists because one of their leading principles or restrictive rules is free seats. They claim that the churches should be as free as the grace they preach. They start out with this motto: "Remove not the ancient Landmarks," and insist upon a thorough discipline being put in practice, and maintain that a man has no more right to buy his way to a front seat in the church than to buy a seat in the Legislature; that it is as wrong to give a man a seat in the house of God because he is rich as it is to give him a seat in Congress or the Cabinet for the same reason; that a servile acknowledgment of the almighty dollar lies at the bottom of it. Holiness is one of the doctrines which they insist upon, and that men and women should not stop short of it in their lives and manner of conversation. But any who are desirous of becoming acquainted with this sect should come and hear the Rev. Mr. E. P. Hart during this meeting. He is an able minister of the gospel.

BRADDOCKS.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Rev. W. McCaughey has resigned the Greenville, O., Reformed Church charge.

Rev. W. S. Baird, editor of the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist*, died on the 13th ult.

The English Wesleyan Conference, at its recent session, ordained forty-seven candidates to the ministry.

The Swedish Methodists in the bounds of the Central Illinois Conference now exceed twenty-one hundred.

The Moundsville, W. Va., camp meeting closed Friday last. A good degree of interest was manifested.

The Allegheny Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church met in Williamsburg, Blair county, on Thursday.

The Rev. John Scott, formerly editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, now of Cincinnati, visited his friends in the city this week.

The Juniata Valley camp meeting, at Newton Hamilton, has been very largely attended, and resulted in numerous conversions.

The church of Rehoboth, Presbytery of Redstone, has given a call to Rev. Marcus Wishart, of this city, which has been accepted.

Seclusion from the world prepares us for communion with God; and communion with God prepares us for intercourse with the world.

The U. P. Church in Steubenville has been thoroughly repaired, and will be re-opened to-morrow with services by the pastor, Rev. S. J. Stewart.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Holidaysburg, has one of the finest chimes in the country, just put up. The building has been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved.

The church of Dunbar, Presbytery of Redstone, has given a call to Rev. G. M. Potter, pastor of the church of Pine Creek, Presbytery of Allegheny.

Queen Charlotte, says the *Central Advocate*, wife of the King of the Friendly Islands, is a Methodist class leader. The King, her husband, is a licensed local preacher.

From present indications, the National Council of Congregational churches will attempt to consolidate their benevolent societies and put them under the centralized control of the denomination.

Rev. J. C. Caldwell, formerly pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Washington, Pa., but residing in Williamsport for several years past, has received a call to the Central Church, Chambersburg.

According to the official statistics of the Presbyterian Church, the increase in numbers was larger last year than for any preceding, being 36,991. Add the increase in the Southern Presbyterian Church, and the grand total is 44,100.

Rev. H. Hauhart, late of Covington, Ky., has resigned and been dismissed to the Mercer burg Classis of the Reformed Church. He is to take charge of the German interest in Chambersburg, formerly served by the late Dr. Schneck.

Rev. H. Hilbish has received and accepted a call to become pastor of the Reformed Congregations of the Wooster, O., charge. He has been the acceptable and successful pastor of the Mount Olivet charge, in Columbiana county, Ohio.

Bishop Potter, of New York, has put his foot down on the proposition for an Episcopal Church Congress, preliminary to the session of the General Convention in that city next October. He does not wish any outside interference or pressure at that time.

The dedication of Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church, Centerville, Washington county, Pa., will take place September 20. A general invitation is extended to all the friends of Methodism to be present. Dr. I. C. Pershing will have charge of the dedication.

The *Examiner and Chronicle* (Baptist) thinks "when Spurgeon invites to the communion all members of Pedo-Baptist churches, he invites men who are unconverted." Spurgeon replies, "What else would he do if he invited all members of Baptist churches?"

The Rev. J. M. Smith will be installed as pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, city, on the last Wednesday of September. Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., LL.D., to preside and give the charge to the pastor; Rev. Dr. Hornblower to preach the sermon; Rev. Dr. McKinney to give the charge to the people.

A new Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian church house, built jointly by the two denominations, will be dedicated on Claylick run, Centre township, Greene county, on the 26th inst., being the third Sabbath of the month. A number of prominent ministers of both churches and others are expected to be present.

The committees representing the Northern and Southern Presbyterian General Assemblies will meet in November next, at Baltimore. These committees are to examine into the causes which now separate the two churches, and to agree, if possible, upon the terms on which "fraternal relations" are to be restored. Organic union is not under consideration.

Rev. J. M. Reid, D. D., one of the Missionary Secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has, according to report, been elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada. Dr. Reid was once before elected a Bishop by the same body, but declined the honor. What he will now accept is uncertain, although there are intimations that he will.

The *Advocate* says: The Pennsylvania Bible Society has resolved to address itself to the work of circulating the Scriptures within its appointed sphere so thoroughly, that, on the occasion of the approaching Centennial celebration of our national independence, it will be able to announce the gratifying fact that, as far as practicable, every family within the bounds of this great Commonwealth has been furnished with a copy of the Word of God. In organizing and carrying on this work, the Rev. Stevens Sc Smith, A. M., W. W. Eells, Secretary, will be assisted by Rev. S. C. Faris, well known for several years as missionary in the Presbytery of Pittsburgh.

The Baptist preachers of Chicago and vicinity at a recent meeting took the following action, which will commend itself to ministerial bodies of all denominations: "1. As ministers, we owe it to our profession to guard each other's reputation, and held to extend each other's influence, and in general to aid each other in our work to extend our power. 2. As ministers, we owe it to our profession to be careful not to introduce unworthy or incompetent men into it. As our profession is to a great extent in our own keeping, we must guard it against those who will dishonor and degrade it. 3. As ministers, we owe it to our profession to withhold the hand of ministerial fellowship from those who have been pronounced unworthy upon trial by peers, and no longer recognize them as ministers."

PERSONAL.

Bayard Taylor met with a warm reception in Iceland. They called him the "Yankee Poet."

Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, is said to be dangerously sick with congestion of the brain.

Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, has resigned his position as Literary Editor of the *Christian Union*, and has accepted an invitation to return to his former professorship in the University of Michigan.

General Custer is more than punctual. He was given sixty days in which to explore the Black Hills and return. He ordered his dinner to be ready for him at half-past six o'clock. He sat down in the afternoon of August 31st. He had to wait twenty-four hours for it.

The late General Foster was, with a single exception (that of General Beauregard), the last survivor of the little band of officers who held Fort Sumter when the late rebellion was inaugurated, and the hopeful born of that baptism by fire were fully realized by his record during the bloody war that followed.

A party of twelve crack-brains left Chicago recently to join in the establishment of a "community," similar to the Oneida community in this State, on Valcour's Island, in Lake Champlain, the foundation of the society being "absolute social freedom," and its only governing law "complete, universal free love."

Postmaster General Jewell was sitting quietly on his veranda smoking at Martha's Vineyard, about midnight on one of the days of the President's late visit, when a watchman approached him and said: "Well, sir, I guess you had better go in." Mr. Jewell merrily clapped his hands, and declared it the best joke of the season. The effort thus to preserve order and insure quiet favorably impressed him.

Miss Dr. Mary J. Walker, of medical celebrity, has just passed through Paris on her way to Constantinople, where she will be duly installed as chief physician of the Sultan's seraglio. Miss Walker, who was accompanied by two of her pupils, created no little sensation on the boulevards, being attired in large zouave trousers, closed by gaiters, a small gray paletot, trimmed with black, and a tall felt hat. Her friends' toilets were of the same description.

"There is a soul of goodness in things evil." A very estimable lady in Staunton, Va., some time ago, became so enthusiastic over the woman's rights question as to become insane, and her friends were compelled to place her in an asylum for safe-keeping. A few weeks ago she heard the story of the Beecher business, and the way that Susan Anthony, Cady Stanton, and other women's righters were mixed up in it, and was so disgusted with it that her mind commenced improving on the spot, and a few days since she was discharged and sent home to her family.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. MCCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN MCQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

The Stomach as an Avenger.

For every breach of the laws of health that we commit the stomach inflicts a penalty. Headache, biliousness, nervous tremors, constipation, colic, heartburn, nausea, debility and mental depression are only a few of the punishments which an outraged stomach is capable of inflicting upon us. To bring back this vengeful organ to its normal condition—to placate, invigorate and regulate it—there is nothing in the wide world so potent as a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Under the operation of this beneficent vegetable corrective and tonic, the gastric juice becomes a pure and healthful solvent and resumes its natural flow. The effect is the same on the biliary secretion, and in fact on all the fluids of the body, and the final result is the removal of every painful or unpleasant symptom occasioned by the rebellious action of the digestive organ.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug,
John R. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

BRODIE'S REMEDY,
A Certain, Safe, Speedy & Painless Cure
All the so-called Corn solvents, rubbers and plasters are impotent and unsatisfactory in their effect, painful in their application, and worthless in comparison to this now justly celebrated preparation, which from its really wonderful efficacy has been named "THE MIRACULOUS CURE," and has acquired an immense popularity in Great Britain and Ireland. Its success is really a genuine and substantial one, the value of the preparation having been tried by the most severe and reliable of all tests, that of "time," is not therefore, one of those ephemeral triumphs brought about by lavish expenditure in advertisements.
This Celebrated English Remedy is now sold in packets, at the Drug and Family Medicine store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
REMOVED TO NEW ROOMS,
Wood St., Sixth Ave. and Liberty St.
School will be resumed on SEPTEMBER 14TH, at which time punctual attendance of pupils is requested.
Instruction will be given in Drawing and Painting, in Oil and Water Colors, &c., to Ladies who do not desire the full course.
For terms and information apply to the Principal, at the School Room during the first week of September, from 10 till 2 o'clock daily.
HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

Newell Institute,
BOYS' DIVISION,
NO. 47 SEVENTH STREET,
Will Reopen on TUESDAY, September 8th, under the immediate care of Messrs. BURCHFIELD & MCCREERY.
The same thorough instruction in the Classics and English which has hereto characterized this Institute, guaranteed from the past.
Young Men prepared to enter any Eastern College or for business.
For Course of Study, Terms, etc., see Catalogues for the past year, which may be had at the Book and Music Stores, or at 355 Penn avenue and 47 Seventh street.
Application for admission may be made the first week of September, at the Seventh street office.
Messrs. Burchfield & McCreery.
TTHS PRINCIPALS.

"SCHOOL IN THE MOUNTAINS,"
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
FOR BOYS.
Rev. J. P. HUGHES,
TTHS PRINCIPAL.

GERMAN.

The undersigned has engaged Room No. 20 in Germania Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond, for the purpose of giving instruction in German to private pupils or classes daily from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M.
PAUL F. ROHRBACKER,
TTHS Western University.

LATIN.

The undersigned having made a specialty of this study, will give daily instruction to private students or classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Please call on or address
H. ITVINGSTON,
No. 20 Germania Bank Building,
TTHS Pittsburgh.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH. For Catalogues, please address
J. JEWETT PARKS.
TTHS

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.
This Institute has been in operation for thirty-eight years. Its present site, one of the most healthy location is pre-eminently healthy, is central and is easily reached by the Railroad from Baltimore and Washington cities. For Circulars, address
MRS. R. H. ARCHER,
TTHS Ellicott City Postoffice, Maryland.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
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A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, Engineering, Military and Naval Science, Music, Drawing, and Elocution. Military Drill, Gymnastics, &c.
REV. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.
MWF

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 62 GRANT STREET,
The next Session will begin MONDAY, September 13th. Registers giving full information can be had at the Book Stores or at the Institute after the 25th inst. For admission or information, apply to the Rector.
REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J.—Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President. Fall Session will begin TUESDAY, September 29. Board and Tuition per year, $450. For admission address the Rector, Rev. F. J. CLERC, D. D., Burlington, N. J. MWS

ST. MARY'S HALL—[Founded A. D. 1837].—The Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President; the Rev. STEVENS SMITH, A. M., Principal. Board and Tuition in all the English Branches, Foreign Languages, Music and Drawing, $300 per annum. No extra charges. Terms begin October 1 and February 15. Address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J. MWS

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners. For Circulars, apply to the Principal, CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

W. C. BERINGER & CO.,
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PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

AT
No. 59 Market Street,
ON
Tuesday, September 8th,
WE WILL PRESENT FOR INSPECTION OUR
FIRST ARRIVAL OF
New Fall Dry Goods!
Having Selected with Great Care an Elegant Assortment of
Seasonable Goods,
We ask an Examination of our Stock.
A. D. McKEE.

GREAT
Closing Out SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas,

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offer our services to Banks, Bank-Merchants and Manufacturers of burgh and Western Pennsylvania ing an Eastern Correspondent.

aittances acknowledged on day of pt, accounts rendered monthly, all business sent us will receive pt and personal attention.

JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.

C. MUSSELMAN, President.

INANCE AND TRADE.

IDAY EVENING, September 4, 1874.

ney is plenty in Pittsburgh to-day, orrowers in good standing have no le in having their wants supplied at banks. Among the brokers the aint is that they can get very little able paper for their purchasing cus- s and that borrowers whose names od for their engagements have no of the intervention of a broker. The t is pretty well loaded down with mortgages seeking purchases, and ffered at fair rates; the difficulty his class of security is that it takes time and is attended with consider- xpense to get at the exact condition property, and when the circum- s are brought out it is as likely as not ome conditions are attached which nt the parties on agreeing. Bro- and dealers, therefore, hesitate taking tion in such matters unless they are n advance for their time and trou le, erience teaches that in the majority es, after the work is done, the princi- o not agree and the broker finds him- without compensation for his labor. opinions of Hon. Hugh McCulloch on ons of finance are entitled to more t than those of many of our public and his opinions as expressed to the s of Cincinnati are what might been expected from a thoughtful and ing man who, to what can be learn- n books, adds the experience of a r under the State laws, a Comptrol- he Currency after the establishment national bank system, a Secretary of easury, and, still later, a banker in n, the great clearing house the s exchanges.

r discussing the situation thoroughly ds up with the following recommen- s:

—Congress should fix a period, say the September, 1876—the time is not materi- t be not remote—after which United notes should cease to be a legal tender. nd—The secretary of the Treasury be authorized to retire (by the use of plus revenue, and if this should be in- nt by the sale of bonds at least $9,000,- United States notes per annum until all en retired, and he shall be prohibited issuing the notes thus retired under text or circumstances whatever. rd—in lieu of the United States notes ce an equal amount of bank notes, ld be required, should be issued to ul banks.

rth—When the specie standard has been olished by the repeal of the Legal Tender nking should be made free, and there ld cease to interfere with the cur- except so far as may be necessary to e fiscal issues and to provide that ollar in circulation by authority of law secured beyond contingency as is now by the deposit of United States bonds Treasury."

e suggestions will bear thoughtful eration, and will probably receive a nent place in the discussion of the ons involved during the coming win- His remarks in regard to the repudi- of the 5-20's, by paying them in legal instead of coin, needs no comment. political agitation to secure this re- discreditable to the people engaged nd if persisted in will work an in- ible injury to the public credit, as s in the end to the credit of individ- nd corporations.

e Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad ny advertise that proposals for the f twenty Consolidated mortgage to the trustees of the sinking fund, e received at the office of the Far- Loan and Trust Company, 26 Ex- Place, New York, until 5th Sep- r, 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

e features of the stock market are Pacific and Western Union Tele- Company. In regard to the latter it erted that a quarterly dividend of r cent. will be declared at an early Erie is also strongly influenced by s of an advance in the common and ed stock in London, the latter ng 6 per cent. above the figures of ay, and the former 2@3 per cent. upward tendency. It was said that the directors of the road, now in n, had succeeded in advantageously ting a large quantity of the new dated bonds; also, that it was under- there that the report of the official neers on the London capital- uld be favorable; also, that Mr. , the President of the road, had very encouraging report respecting ure of the Company.

is stated that the five dol- sumption policy of Mr. Rich- has now been abandoned by ry Bristow. The plan was adopt- Mr. R. of paying public creditors f $5 in silver, but it was manifestly rd that Mr. Bristow has embraced liest opportunity to suspend the op- .

last call of 5-20's dated on the 1st in- nd is for fifteen millions of dollars, of welve millions are coupon bonds and illions are registered. The three notice required will expire on the y of December next, when interest on ceases. This is to say, coupons known as the third and fourth series, February 25, 1882, dated May 1, 1862, as

COUPON BONDS—THIRD SERIES.
—No. 14,201 to No. 17,874, both inclusive.
—No. 45,101 to No. 54,958, both inclusive.
—No. 28,701 to No. 20,302, both inclusive.
—No. 70,201 to No. 78,132, both inclusive.

FOURTH SERIES.
—No. 1 to No. 1,310, both inclusive.
—No. 1 to No. 1,066, both inclusive.
—No. 1 to No. 2,786, both inclusive.
—No. 1 to No. 4,370, both inclusive.

REGISTERED BONDS.
—No. 1,231 to No. 1,800, both inclusive.
—No. 13,301 to No. 13,000, both inclusive.
—No. 7,701 to No. 7,950, both inclusive.
—No. 21,840 to No. 24,765, both inclusive.
—No. 9,801 to No. 10,150, both inclusive.
—No. 11,751 to No. 12,500, both inclusive.

d States securities forwarded for re- on should be addressed to the "Loan s, Secretary's Office, Washington, and ld be assigned to "the Secretary of asury for redemption."

rumors current yesterday in Wall hat the Citizen', of New Orleans, was n, were confirmed before the opening of s, the suspension of the bank being an ial fact. For a long time the credit of the s been impaired and its bills have not adily taken, it being known that it had th frequent and severe losses, chiefly id on account of cotton operations, ring it was reported that the bank trouble, and the report was met by a nt under date of April 4th, which that a considerable part of the bank's were locked up in unavailable assets. r this statement reassured those who t the bank we do not know, except this York the bills of the bank have not garded with favor. The Citizen now ds pension will fall chiefly on the locality ank.—*New York Post.*

e following table shows the prices of overnment bonds, military warrants the various sessions of the New Stock Exchange during the day. hed by the St. Clair Banking Com- No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30.	11:30.	12:30.	1:30.	2:30.
ptember 4, 1874.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	108⅞	109⅛	109⅛	109⅝	109⅞
1881, coup.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝		118⅞
	112⅞	113	113		113⅛
64.	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛		115⅜
65.	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜		116⅝
65, new	116⅛	116⅜	116⅜		116⅝
67.	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜		117⅝
68.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝		117⅞
	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛		118⅜
oupons.	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛		113⅜
5's.	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛		112⅜
ir cents.	112	112	112		112⅜
ed, 1887	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛		116⅜
Union Tel.	74	74	74		74⅛
dail.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
Express	97½	97½	96	97	97
argo Express			97	96	
n Express			60½		60½
tates Express			67		67
k Central.	102½	102	102		102½
n Central.	93⅜	94	93⅜	93⅝	93⅝
n Southern.			70		70
Central.	73⅝	74	73⅝		73⅞
d Pittsburgh.			97		97
& Northw'n	97⅜	97		97⅜	98⅛
offered.		95½		95⅝	95⅝
and.	100⅜	100	100	100	99⅝
common		94	93½	93⅝	93⅝
common	92¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
ayne				125	
Island	24	24	24	24	24
acific	30	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	30⅜
and Alton				120	
d & Erie.		13½		13½	
				98	
ory Central				122¾	
& Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
& Pacific pref'd				42½	
		90		90	
	2	2½		2½	
l Co.				16	
				77	
w	16	16		16	
arolinas, July				95	
d's	95⅛	95⅛			95⅜

e following is a report of the leading on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day. Furnished by Luther S. nan, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
	95¼	sales.
Central	102¾	sales.
ania scrip	95¾	sales.
	87	
Companies, 87		
	122	

Oil Creek..... 73⅞ 8 1
Lehigh Valley..... 68¾ sales.
Allegheny Valley..... 88
P. C. & St. L. mortgage bonds..... 64 64½
Gold..... 109¾ 110

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 4, 1874.

Trade to-day was characterized by the steady and encouraging movement which we have heretofore noticed. Many merchants found themselves kept very busy by the trade which is steadily increasing into something like activity. As usual, the grain, flour and produce lines were rather active, while the jobbing houses in groceries and dry goods experienced a fair business. Prices- ions continue rather dull, with a slack de- mand. Prices are very generally quite steady, and we have no noticeable alterations to make since our last report.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls.....	93	Cheese, bxs.....	42
Apples, bbls.....	20	Corn, sks.....	520
Oats, sks.....	1,850	Butter, pkgs.....	21
Bacon, tes.....	15	Potatoes, bu.....	300
Ice, tons.....	30	Peaches, crates.....	439

The following quotations are prices real- ized in wholesale transactions, unless other- wise specified. On small sales, dealers charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless otherwise specified, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market for grain under the influ- ence of reports from Western markets, strengthened somewhat this afternoon, es- pecially on corn and oats. There is no ma- terially change since our last reports. We quote choice brands of Southern and South- western white wheat at $1 30@1 35 per bu; $1 20@1 25 Pennsylvania and Ohio white wheat $1 20@1 25; red winter, $1 12@1 15. Corn is in rather light supply and is steady with a strong feeling at about 80@81c for high mixed and yellow. We may note no undergrade mixed in range, but are stronger, and there are indi- cations which cause some operators to look for an advance. We quote at 50@52c for ear; 53@54c for mixed. Rye remains steady at 90@ 95c, with little doing. Barley is nominal. The receipts of grain at the elevators to-day were rather below the average, but to-day we made larger, and fully up to the average of the past month.

FLOUR—We quote as follows: St. Louis $7 50 @8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00 @7 25; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25, Wis- consin $6 75; red winter, old $6 25@7 00; new do $6 00@6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00; graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 70 ₱ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 00; No. 2 red wheat $6 00; in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY—We quote as follows: Prime timothy baled $23 00@24 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $20 00@22 00; inferior $18 00@19 00. Baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@26 00. On the Allegheny market, wagon hay was in moderate supply and ruled as follows: No. 1 timothy $23 00@24 00; No. 2 do $20 00@21 00; inferior to common $20 00@21 00.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 90@95c ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 20@1 30 ₱ ton; middlings $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 80@1 90 ₱ cwt.

MALT—The market is unchanged. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@1 80; western do $1 50 @1 60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The supply is not quite so large and prices are a little steadier although not quota- bly changed. We quote at $1 75@2 00 for choice; $1 00@1 25 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are at 75@80c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The market is steady with a good demand. We quote growth of 1873 at 30@35c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Quotations are unchanged as fol- lows: Choice $2 25@2 50; prime $1 50@1 75; com- mon 50c@$1 00.

PEARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box, for domestic; California, $4 00@5 00.

PEACHES—We quote at $1 00@1 50 per box for do- mestic; California red pluns $7 50 per stand.

POTATOES—The market is somewhat steadier and there is a somewhat better demand at for- mer quotations, as follows: On track, 60@75c ₱ bush. From store, quotations are $2 50@2 75 ₱ barrel for choice; $2 25@2 00 for common.

SEEDS—Sales in round lots rule from $3 00@ 3 10 in a jobbing way from $3 15@3 25c.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice Jerseys are steady at $6 00 ₱ bbl. Baltimores $5 00 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES.

The jobbing movement in groceries to-day was fair at unchanged rates. We quote as fol- lows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Japan.....	35c@1 00
Fancy.....	25c	Oolong.....	25c@ 85c
Choice.....	24c	Fancy.....	50@1 00
Prime.....	23 c	Souchong.....	25c@1 00
Good.....	21 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java.....	32c	Strictly choice N O	65c
Roasted Coffees.		Good.....	60@63c
Rio, in papers.....	28 c	Prime.....	58c
Rio, in bulk.....	25½c	Demerara.....	65@70c
Java.....	38 c	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Ex. white drips.	9½c
Standard A.....	11 c	Sugar drips.....	8 c
Standard B.....	10½c	Lower grades.....	4@7½c
Standard extra C	10½c	*Rice.*	₱ lb.
Standard hards...	11½c	Choice Carolina.	9 c
Franklin extra C	10½c	Patna.....	8@8½c
American extra C	9½c	Rangoon.....	7½@8c
Cubs.....	9 c	*Raisins.*	
Porto Rico.....	9½c	Layers, ₱ box.	$3 40
Teas.		Valentia, ₱ lb.	12@14c
Young Hyson	50c@1 00	Currants.....	7½@ 8c
Gunpowder..	50c@1 25	Prunes.....	13@15c
Imperial.....	50c@1 00		

The stock of Brazil coffee at the ports of the United States at latest dates is as follows:

	Bags.
New York.....	63,031
Baltimore.....	21,129
Philadelphia.....	9,370
Savannah.....	1,000
New Orleans.....	5,000
Total.....	100,295
Same time 1873.....	88,300

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade in this line continues dull, and prices are nominally the same. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 15@15½c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 10½@10½c; breakfast bacon, clear, canvassed, 14c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $2 50; bacon shoulders, 10½@10½c; clear sides, do, 13c; clear rib sides, do, 13½c; clear sides do, 14c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $25 00; prime lard, re- fined for summer trade, in 3 ₱ tin kegs, ₱ bbls, do, 16½c; buckets do, 16¾c; in 3 ₱ caddies, do, 17c; in 5 ₱ caddies, do, 17½c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 18c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 17½c; in 6 ₱ do, 17½c. The September circular of a leading St. Louis pro- vision and commission merchants contains a considerable length into the discussion of the pos- ition of hog products, and the future of the market. It argues "that no hogs had this season in the country a surplus over last year of 500,000 pounds of meat product, in- cluding barreled pork, inclusive from Novem- ber 1st to August 15. This has resulted from the falling off in exports, owing to the high prices at which the product has been held; and the surplus balance is going into use every day from the same cause. Had the high prices of the last three months or more, ruled early in the season, the stronger of exports would have been so great that to-day we would have been in a panic of low prices. We started in the season with a product of 45,220,589 pounds less meat than last year, and to-day we stand with a surplus of only 500,000 of 450 pounds more than last year same time, which definitely shows that the high prices of this year have really reduced our exports to the amount of 76,859,039 pounds. If "figures do not lie," there is considerable for speculation in this. It is the index of what may be expected the coming year, so far as exports are concerned, if we can keep at high prices. It is but the old experience over again, and so often illustrated by the resulting fact that high prices cut off exports and also home con- sumption; for the same rule acts in either case." It also gives the figures of the produc- tion of lard, and sums up the falling off in ex- ports both of meats and lard at 102,185,126 pounds of product, which equals about 570,000 hogs. The conclusion drawn by the circular is "that the market the present year has been in an ar- tificial condition throughout the whole season, and that any attempt to repeat the policy for another year would be only inviting disaster and ruin to the trade."

FISH—There is a good trade in fish, at steady prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess.....	New No. 3..... $10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl $23 00	Georges codfish,
No. 1 mess do..... 21 00	medium, ₱ quin.. 6 00
No. 2 mess do..... 18 00	Labrador herring. 6 50
Extra No. 1 bay.... 15 00	White fish..... 7 00
No. 1 bay..... 14 00	Lake herring..... 5 00
Extra No. 2..... 13 00	Labrador herring. 7 50
No. 2 bay..... 12 00	

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c ₱ gal; car lots at the usual deduc- tion. The markets dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady: extra No. 1, $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon; No. 1, 92@96c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ ₱ for prime and 6¼ @6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 5, 1874.

The market was weaker yesterday both on crude and refined, the former having settled back very nearly to the point whence it start- ed on the recent rise. Prices are now about 2½c above the level which was maintained for so long, and indications seem to lead to the belief that we shall find crude as low or lower than it was previous to the recent advance. If the shutting down movement, now being inaugu- rated by the producers, is carried out, it is safe to predict that, unless a similar policy is pur- sued by the producers of crude, the prices of this article will go to a lower point than at any time this season, and it is not unlikely to be lower than ever before.

CRUDE.

We quote spot oil from outside tank prices, page paid, at 90@92½c: United, at wells, 77½@ 80c; Union and United at river $1 07½@1 12½. Sales as follows are reported:

PARKERS':

2,000 bbls, United, at wells..... 82½c
3,000 bbls, at wells..... 81c
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment..... 92½c
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment..... 90 c

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The market is steady. We quote crude at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 00 per bbl; at wells 93@97½c.

REFINED.

The refined market is a shade weaker as re- gards demand, while holders make no effort to sell at any price. Refiners are generally decid- ed to shut down until better times. The mar- ket is nominally quoted at 9½@10c with little doing.

NEW YORK—Refined, spot 11½@12c; September delivery 10½c.

Philadelphia—Refined spot and September delivery is quoted at 11½c.

OIL CHARTERS

are dull and drooping. We quote city made at $1 45@1 50; country do, at $1 35@1 40.

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

Exports since January 1.....	1874. Galls.	1873. Galls.
From New York.....	109,519	81,477,804
Other Ports.....	56,881,777	56,061,501
Total.....	156,701,296	145,533,305
Same time 1872.....		93,218,635
Same time 1871.....		101,058,212

Export from Philadelphia last week, 969,105 gallons; from Baltimore 27,800 gallons.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF PETROLEUM ON THE CONTIN- ENT, STOCK, AFLOAT AND DISCHARGING.

	1874. Bbls. Casks.	1873. Bbls. Casks.
Bremen.....	552,309	243,935
Antwerp.....	372,618	229,179
Hamburg.....	136,822	140,098
Rotterdam.....	75,880	81,964
Stettin.....	141,334	180,909
Berlin.....	7,861	21,105
Total.....	1,287,474	907,953

*Exclusive of about 25,000 bbls still on ship- board.

HOGS.

Best heavy Philadelphias.....	$8 25@8 40
Good to prime Philadelphias.....	8 00@8 15
Fair to good Yorkers.....	7 75@7 95
Common thin hogs.....	6 75@7 75
Grassers and scalawags.....	5 00@6 00

SHEEP.

Best, 95 to 100 lbs., fine wool.....	$5 00@5 25
Good, 80 to 90 lbs., fine wool.....	4 50@4 75
Fair, 75 to 80 lbs., fine wool.....	4 00@4 25
Jersey ewes.....	1 50@2 50
Fair to good lambs.....	5 50@6 00

We may add that not withstanding the fact that the run of sheep was much lighter than that of last week the market ruled dull and prices were shaded from ¼ to ½c. The stock in the pens was well nigh cleaned out, and by to-morrow evening there will be but a few odds and ends left over.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 4, 1874.

FLOUR—dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and higher: No. 1, $1 00; No. 2, 90¼c cash; 90c seller September; 95c seller October; No. 3, 83c; rejected 80@87c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 77¾c cash, seller Sep- tember or October rejected 72½c. Oats active and higher; 44¾c cash; 44c October; rejected 42½c. Rye higher at 76@80c. Barley dull but steady; No. 2 spring, 87@88c cash; 85c seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $23 00 cash; $12 75 seller the year. Lard steady at 15c cash; 11½c bid seller the year. Bulkmeats—nothing doing. Whisky—$1 per gallon. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat 8,000 bushels; corn 127,000 bushels; oats 36,000 bushels; rye 1,000 bushels; barley 9,000 bushels. Shipments—flour 7,000 barrels; wheat 27,000 bushels; Corn 30,000 bushels; Oats 36,000 bushels; rye 600 bushels; barley 4,000 bushels.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Cotton firm; sales 3,200 bales at 16⅞@17⅜c; net receipts none; gross 18 bales. Flour—receipts 24,000 bushels; steady; sales 18,000 bushels; September 15 25,30@ 15 50; October 15 50@15 75; November 15 12 @15 35c; December 15%@15 13,22½; January 15 12@15 35; February 15¾c; March 16 1,32@16 1,46c; superfine 4 60@5 15c. Corn—receipts 6,000 bush- els; further more active, with a better export and home trade inquiry, and advanced; No. 1 at 85½c; No. 2 at 84½c; No. 3 at 84@84½c; to choice do $5 55@5 90 white wheat, Western extra, $5 90@6 20; extra Ohio $5 15@6 65. St. Louis $5 45@7 00, closing firm. Rye flour active and unchanged. Cornmeal advancing; West. ern $3 85@4 00. Wheat—Receipts 24,000 bushels; higher, with a fair demand; $1 15@1 19 for No. 3; Chicago $1 19@1 20 for No. 2 North- western; $1 21@1 25¾, for 2 Minnesota; $1 21 @1 25 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 14@1 27 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring; $1 17@1 20 for No. 2 winter red and amber Western; $1 18@1 24 for new winter red Western. Rye quiet at 86c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 10,000 bushels; ac- tive, excited and higher; 80@86c for Western mixed; 91c to arrive; Oats—receipts 27,000 bush- els; higher and active; 48@52c for mixed West- ern; 53@54c for white Western. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet; mess $23 00@23 25. Lard quiet; steam 11½@11¾c. Tallow quiet at 8¼c. Rice firm and in fair demand. Molasses—No Louisiana on hand; stock 169 bbls and 1,000 hhds; Cuba 57@58c; New Orleans 60@ 65c; refined, spot, 11½c; September 12c. Rosin steady; strained $2 25@2 30. Turpentine heavy; spirits 41½@42c. Wool—Sales 1,000 bales; fine firm and quiet and nominal. Beef and cutmeats unchanged. Lard quiet; prime steam 11½@11¾c. Pork dull and unchanged. Hops firm. Coffee quiet; Rio 15½@19½c. Sugar firm with a good demand; 8¾ @9 11-16c for fair to good refining; 9¾@9 15-16c for prime. Molasses and rice unchanged and quiet. Pe- troleum quiet and steady; crude 9

CITY MATTERS.

Sealed Paper Bags.

which are used for our famous Penn Mill flour, cost $5 00 per thousand less than those that we use. City millers have heretofore monopolized them as they once did all the bag flour in this market. F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

Boarders Missing.

Mrs. Donnelly, a boarding house keeper in the Second ward, Allegheny, has lost two boarders, who are carpenters, and at the same time she is now searchess for a silver watch, some clothes and other articles of value. The natural conclusion is that all went off together and that the boarders are thieves.

Death by Suicide.

D. Charles Williams, the drug clerk whom we have already reported as having shot himself with intent to commit suicide, died yesterday at the residence of his sister, corner of Federal and Leslie streets, Allegheny. Deceased was twenty-eight years of age and unmarried. The rash act was caused by excessive drink.

Damages for Trespass.

In the District Court, yesterday, Edward Rukest commenced proceedings for damages against J. S. Neall, Thomas Dolan and James Couner, contractors, for having, as is alleged, infringed on his rights by trespassing on his property on Brownsville avenue. This seems to be another method for obtaining, in effect, an injunction to check the progress of the improvement of that thoroughfare. A capias was issued.

Alarms of Fire.

About eight o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was struck from box 24 corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, caused by the burning of soot in a chimney in the building occupied by the *Leader*. About one o'clock this morning an alarm was given that myste fied the firemen. Some sparks from others 21, and others again 24, while the big bell struck 22. There was no explanation to be had, and, after running around, the companies, the companies returned to their places.

More Light.

Light on any and all subjects is of course desirable, but gas light for the ordinary transaction of business has come to be almost indispensible; and in this connection we take pleasure in endorsing the announcement elsewhere made, that Messrs. Weldon & Kelly, 147 Wood street, have on hand a most desirable and extensive lot of gas fixtures, the securing of which is preliminary to having good light. This is one of the most reliable, fair dealing establishments in the city, and is fully up with the times in everything pertaining to their business.

The Liberty Avenue Case.

Yesterday morning was the time fixed for the hearing, in the Common Pleas Court, in the equity case of Mrs. Denny vs. the Liberty avenue Commissioners, the complainant praying for an injunction, on the ground that her property is being ruined, the cut, in front of places being fifteen or sixteen feet deep. The defendants have already given a penal bond of security in the sum of $20,000, but the complainant demands an individual bond of security. The defendants maintain they have no right to give such a bond, and the matter was postponed, by mutual consent of both parties, until Friday next, By that time Councils will have met, and at that meeting the defendants expect to receive authority to give the bond.

Allegheny Health Report.

The Health Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, when the Health Officer was instructed to notify the Pallmaster to keep his wagons outside the city limits when not in use.

The reports of the Health Officer and Meat Inspector were received and ordered to be filed.

The Meat Inspector, Zehnder, reported as follows:

Condemned beef	1,400 pounds.
Condemned veal	50 pounds.
Condemned mutton	50 pounds.
Condemned corned beef	50 pounds.
Condemned calves	2

Aquatics.

Nic. Denmarsh, John Keefer, B. McDonald and Henry Best will pull a double-oar skiff race this afternoon on the Allegheny course.

The Sibert and Powell sculling contest takes place over the Allegheny course this afternoon.

Ed. Phillips, of the Juniata Club, will leave for Wheeling to-day in company with Philip Denmarsh, his trainer. The latter will attempt to row a five mile race with a Wheeling oarsman on next Saturday.

Thomas Conway, of the Sheridan Club, is challenged by J. B. Jones, of the Juniata, to row a three mile race on the Upper Monongahela course for from one hundred to five hundred dollars.

August Meteorological Summary.

The following meteorological summary for this city during the month of August is furnished by Mr. George H. Rohe, the observer: Mean barometer, 29.87; mean temperature, 70.3; mean humidity, 66.5; prevailing direction of wind, N. E. Highest barometer, 30.242; lowest barometer, 29.85—range .397 inch. Highest temperature, 96 degrees; lowest temperature, 50 degree—range 46 degrees. Greatest velocity of wind, 30 miles per hour. Number of rainy days, 16; number of cloudy days, 4; number of days in which rain fell, 9; number of days partly cloudy, 12. The total rainfall during the month was 1.08 inches—less than half the amount that fell in about three hours on the night of the great July flood.

The Temperance Movement.

The Women's Temperance Alliance of Lawrenceville will hold a mass meeting at the Butler street M. E. Church on Thursday next. The programme of services will begin with prayer meeting at 9 A. M.; at 10½ o'clock a sermon will be preached; at 2 P. M. there will be a religious conference, prayers and short addresses, and at 7½ P. M. an open mass meeting. The design of the day's religious exercises is to revive and promote a deeper interest in the great moral awakening that is now in progress. All ministers of the gospel in the cities and county; all ladies of the W. C. T. Union, and all the friends of temperance everywhere, are cordially invited and earnestly requested to attend the entire services of the day.

Aldermanic False Pretense Case.

An information was made yesterday morning, before Alderman O'Donnel, by Mrs. Mary Harkins, in which Alderman Porter, of the Sixteenth ward, was charged with obtaining money under false pretense. Mrs. H. alleges that she brought an action against Mrs. Rook, before Alderman Porter, and further states that the Alderman said to her that the opposite party would have an attorney at the hearing, and that she had better also employ one. He offered to procure one for her if she would leave five dollars with him for that purpose, which she did. On the day fixed for the hearing she went to the Alderman's office, but no attorney was there in her behalf, and the case was declared against her. She demanded back a return of the five dollars, the Alderman responded that he would keep that for costs. She therefore invokes the aid of the law in procuring justice.

Retailing Groceries at Wholesale Prices.

Elsewhere in this morning's COMMERCIAL, Mr. D. M. Jenkins, the enterprising merchant of No. 20 Fifth avenue, gives a list of staple groceries which he is retailing at wholesale prices. Our readers, by comparing the rates he gives with those quoted by us in the report of the wholesale grocery market on the third page, will be convinced that he does as he says. In addition to the list of staple articles given, Mr. Jenkins keeps everything in the shape of fancy groceries known to the trade, all of which he sells at the same low rates. Selling great quantities of goods, he is forced to replenish his stock frequently, so that his goods are always fresh and reliable. He makes a specialty of his teas and coffees, and can furnish any desired grade or brand of either from the very best to the cheapest. Read his advertisement on the first page, this morning, and then go to No. 20 Fifth avenue and test the truth of the above statements.

The Fifth Avenue Improvement.

It is well known that the improvement of Fifth avenue, eastward from Grant street, will cost much money, not only on account of the length of the Miller pavement laid, but more particularly on account of the filling in at Soho and the "cut" beyond. The former resulted in very great damage to the property and homes of poor people, and while pay to great inconvenience, they have long been anxious to know what provision would be made for their compensation. The question is now to the fore and the Board of Viewers have commenced an examination of the matter. An evening paper remarks: "Some of the assessments have never yet been finally fixed, and the question of damages to property in Soho hollow, by the improvement of Fifth street, is one of great importance, and is bound to give rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction. Messrs. Vandevort, Edwards and Shields think the damages by grading will be between thirty and forty thousand dollars, and will make every possible endeavor to speedily arrive at a fair estimate of the damages to the property at Soho.

The Brown-Morris Race.

Yesterday Mr. Charles Maning, President of the Clipper Boat Club, received the following dispatch, addressed to Evan Morris:

HALIFAX, September 4, 1874.

Evan Morris, Pittsburgh:

We will guarantee you the $500 expense money, and have sent the articles of agreement by mail. Our deposit has also been forwarded for a race on the 25th inst.

WILL CRAIGEN,
Secretary Halifax Rowing Club.

The articles of agreement are the same as those which governed the Scharf-Brown contest at Springfield, only differing in this, that the two turning buoys shall be located twenty-five feet apart instead of forty feet. The race will therefore take place on Saturday, the 25th inst., on the Kenebekasis river, about six and a half miles from St. Johns, N. B. Two stakes are to be $2,000, with a gate, making a purse of $4,000.

Morris will leave Pittsburgh on Thursday next, accompanied by Amos Siebert, of the Clipper Club. A new boat, just completed by Messinger, the shellboat builder of this city, will be taken along.

The Stock Yards.

In the District Court, yesterday, before Judges Ewing and White, an argument was heard in the case of John McGinnis vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which A. M. Brown, Esq., represented the interests of the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hampton those of the defendant. It will be recollected that in the fall of last year a portion of the neighborhood of Wills' station was condemned for stock yard purposes for the use of the railroad company, a part of which belonged to Mr. McGinnis. The purpose of the railroad company was to remove the stock yards from their present site at East Liberty to a more suitable spot, and they subsequently made arrangements for having the stock from the Eastern and Western roads centering at the Union Depot transferred to these yards. The purchase money on the property was paid by the company, but the owners were dissatisfied, and some months ago commenced proceedings in the District Court, with a view of recovering possession, on the ground that the railroad company were not making the use of the land for which it was condemned, devoting it to agricultural purposes instead of to stock yard purposes. It was on this that the argument took place yesterday. The defendants acknowledged the truth of the allegation as regarded the original use, but representing the immensity of the concern and the importance of making all due preparations for its establishment. The Court declined to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

OUR NEW WATER WORKS.

ENGINEER SHIELDS SUMMARILY DISMISSED.

Interesting Meeting of the Water Committee—Accommodating to Contractors—Can the City Use What She Pays For?—A Question for the City Attorney—Prompt Favorable Action Upon All Requests.

A regular monthly meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening, Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell in the chair, and the first business attended to was that pertaining to the old water works.

Mr. Haeveler, in behalf of citizens resident on Rebecca street, asked that pipes be furnished and the pavement should be at the expense of laying them previous to the paving of the street. The matter was decided out of order, because the law requires the laying of pipes under contract.

PAY-ROLLS.

The pay-rolls for the month of August were approved, as follows:

Salaries	$ 408 26
Lower Works employees	986 56
street men	443 25
Upper Works employees	459 33
Forty-fifth street works	225 38
Laborers	1,190 38
Bills, contract, &c.	6,087 60
Total	$9,941 31

Under extension business was then taken up and pay rolls approved as follows:

Officers and employees	$ 2,533 31
Coll's quarry employees, etc	5,918 94
Foundations, etc	16,770 16
street lands	415 01
Supplies, etc	7,490 12

The "mud drum" question with the contractors for the construction of the boilers was again taken up and the usual talk was had over the question. Finally the estimate amounting to $2,267 75 was paid, owing upon the adoption of a resolution (agreed to by Messrs. Snyder & Co.) that the right of the city to a reduction on mud drums should not be prejudiced.

Messrs. Siebert and Gast, from the special committee of Councils investigating the matter of the construction of the foundations of the new pumping works, appeared and requested the Water Committee to furnish four laborers to aid in the measurement of the work.

On motion the committee decided, notwithstanding the objection of several members, to supply the force asked for.

It was claimed the committee had no power to expend their money for such purposes.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

Mr. Kennedy, Civil Engineer, presented the estimate for the work on Hiland avenue reservoir, amounting to $8,703.31, on which was owing Walter Forster, Assistant Engineer, which is quoted in the communication also submitted by Mr. Kennedy, as follows:

Gentlemen—I submit for your consideration among others, the estimate of John Hiland avenue reservoir, which contains this remarkable violation by Mr. Shields, the Engineer placed in charge of the work by the Water Committee.

"In consequence of admissions and statements of the Chief Engineer and the last Engineer in charge of the work, that the estimate of $8,703.31 made out by Walter Forster on the 31st ult., was not correct, and in order to determine the correct amount, was to determine by actual measurement, the quantities of earth excavation, &c., I, Assistant Engineer, have carefully measured the work required to have done, that is, carefully measured the accompanying estimate, in any one of the items enough to determine whether it should have been able to tell the exact condition of the work at the time, and to determine whether the Chief Engineer or Assistant Engineer was the look charge of it, but by his own confession, as made in the note appended to his estimate, he acknowledges that he has not, at any one time, done a half day's work, and without any signature to his estimate for the month of June until requested to sign them when the committee visited the work, and by his own confession made that I positively withheld my signature in his estimates for the month of June.

Mr. Shields confesses that he does not know the status of the work that has been under his charge for the months of May and June months, during which time, if any over-estimate had been made when he took charge, he should have discovered and rectified them, and in the case now stands, if the work is found to be over-estimated he is responsible to fix the blame for such overestimates on any other person than Mr. Shields himself, as the more note appended to his estimate of "total quantities estimated to date," and signing the certificate that "I have carefully measured the accompanying estimate, etc.," fixes the responsibility of any overestimate upon him, and as an engineer it was clearly his duty on taking charge of the work, and on making each and every estimate to thoroughly measure the entire work. It was from a knowledge of the fact that he had not done this or could not have done it that I requested this committee at short time since to either authorize me or to appoint another engineer to make the measurement, a request that I now repeat, and of which you must now all see the necessity, as without it it will be impossible to make a settlement with the contractor.

Respectfully, etc., W. H. KENNEDY.

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On motion the resolution referred to was rescinded.

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On motion the Chief Engineer was instructed to make a monthly estimate in favor of Jacob H. Walters contractor for constructing the Hiland avenue reservoir for $1,250 stone delivered and put in place.

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NEW WATER WORKS AGREEMENTS.

Mr. George Larimer, Inspector of Machinery, in response to a call, made report in substance as follows:

The sixteen iron boilers are now completed and have been pronounced satisfactory by competent men, as well as by the inspector. The four steel boilers are nearly completed, and the whole of the steel has been delivered by the contractors, the well known firm of Koes, Graff & Woods, of the Fort Pitt Steel Works, as regard to the quality of the steel. Mr. Larimer said that the steel was thoroughly tested and found to flange at various heats. The foremen at the boiler works considered it the best he had ever worked on. A test of its tensile strength it sustained a weight of 78,800 pounds to the square inch, while the specification called for 70,000 pounds. The sheets were found to be of very uniform thickness, not varying the one-hundredth part of an inch. Mr. Larimer also reported that the steam drum and the stand pipes were all furnished.

The report was accepted and on motion the committee adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

On Monday evening the dramatic season will be opened at the Pittsburgh Opera House, when Mr. William J. Florence will appear in the drama of "Ellen Ogo." Managers usually retain their best stars till late in the season, when interest in theatricals begin to wane and business to drop off, depending on the first for amusement, always to be expected after the summer vacation, to fill their houses for the first few weeks. Messrs. Ellsler and Gotthold, however, seem to have adopted a different policy, as they give us one of the best and most popular actors on the list for the opening. It is needless to say the house will be crowded every night during Mr. Florence's stay: that is a foregone conclusion. The box office is open now for the sale of reserved seats.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be a matinee at the popular Trimble's Varieties this afternoon, commencing at half-past two, when all the fine company will appear in an excellent bill. To-night, as usual on Saturday, the programme will be of extraordinary length.

Regimental Reunions.

The 85th and 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers will join in their annual reunion at Washington, Pa., on Tuesday, September 8th, at 2 P. M. There will be a banquet in the evening. The historical orations will be delivered by Boyd Cunning, Esq., and Major Thomas Henry.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Third Day's Session—Interesting Exercises.

Yesterday was the third of the session of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.

Prof. Eaton gave instruction on the subject of "Geography." He commenced with the statement that he thought too much attention was paid to the subject and too much time spent in the study, to the neglect of the more important branches of arithmetic, reading, spelling, &c. His method of teaching geography is to commence with telling the pupils all about the size, form and motions of the earth. The next step would be map drawing.

After singing, by the audience, D. L. Patterson, Esq., delivered a lecture on the subject of "The Qualifications for Teachers." The lecture was well delivered, and was listened to with close attention.

The Institute then proceeded to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Miss Nim F. Hebron next read an essay on the subject of "The Fourth of July." The topic was handled in a peculiarly attractive manner, and the delivery was excellent. Miss Hebron was warmly applauded at the close of her reading.

An adjournment was then had until two o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session

was opened with music and followed by Prof. B. E. Wilson on the subject of Physical Geography, which was well received.

Then followed a discussion upon the following: "To what extent may Special Education advantageously take the place of General Education in our Public School System". The question was discussed by Messrs. J. Cochran and H. W. Banerott of the High School.

A recess was then taken during which the election was held, which resulted as follows: Vice Presidents—T. J. Duncan and R. C. Gibson. Permanent Secretary, from the Central, Miss Andrews. Jr. Duncan, Geo. P. Fulton, Althea Reno, Wm. R. Ford, Executive Committee—H. T. Gaucher, Miss Mary M. B. Burtt.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following resolutions were then presented by George P. Fulton, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and unanimously adopted by the Institute:

WHEREAS, True prosperity, happiness and material greatness of a nation depends upon the intelligence and refinement of its people, and as the fundamental thought in a republican government is that all its citizens should be instructed in those branches of science and art most conducive to their mental and moral growth, and to the enjoyment of their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; therefore

Resolved, That we believe the realization of this idea is best ensured by a system of public schools, wherein the masses may be instructed in those branches necessary for their individual happiness and prosperity and the consequent stability and security of society.

Resolved, That as an initiatory step to a more general education, we earnestly recommend the passage by the Legislature of such school laws to enforce the instruction of every child in the Commonwealth in the elementary branches of reading, writing and arithmetic either in their homes or in a public or private school.

Resolved, That the labors of the public school teacher are more habitually, more definitely, more responsible and more laborious than are those of members of any of the other general employments and that the profession in making it the life work of those of personal morality, refinement and intellectual culture is the highest compliment that can be tendered upon by moral society as the old guards that will ever defend it.

Resolved, That the regular attendance of a large majority of our teachers after the hours of ordinary work in the school rooms, upon lectures in the elementary branches given by the earnest and able gentlemen appointed by the City Superintendent during the progress of the last year evinced a zeal for their work, and a desire for professional advancement worthy of the highest commendation.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee in view of the rising interest manifested in our annual meetings by members of the Central and West Districts, be requested to arrange for the annual programme the setting apart a day each year as the Director's session, on which representative of our educational Boards shall be invited to lecture or take part in the discussion of educational topics.

Resolved, That the administration of our City Superintendent, G. J. Luckey, during the last year, has been conspicuous only for the production of new and important plans, not only for the mental improvement of the teachers, but for the advancement of the interests of the community in their behalf. His kindness and unremitting attention to the workings of our schools, together with his increasing activity and labors to advance the standard of education in Pittsburgh, entitle him to the thanks of the most noted of rival cities, commendation our warmest wishes and regards.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute are eminently due and are hereby tendered to Mr. Samuel Harper and Messrs. Fahnestock, Brothers, Carnegie & Phipps, for the liberality that I have carefully made the accompanying estimates, and that the work has been done in accordance with the provisions of the contract. Signed, ——, Assistant Engineer. Prof. W. C. Moreland had done what he represented to have done, that is, "carefully made the accompanying estimates, in any one of the items enough to determine whether it should have been able to tell the exact condition of the work at the time, and to determine whether the Chief Engineer or Assistant Engineer was the look charge of it, but by his own confession, as made in the note appended to his estimates he acknowledges that he has not, at any one time, done a half day's work, and without any signature to his estimates for the month of June until requested to sign them when the committee visited the work, and by his own confession made that I positively withheld my signature in his estimates for the month of June.

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THE PUMPING WORKS.

The Investigating Committee—Further Testimony and No Information.

The Special Committee investigating the charges of Contractor Howard against Mechanical Engineer Lowry met again last evening, Mr. Negley in the chair.

The first witness examined was Mr. Thomas Sendnett, Jr., by whose testimony Mr. Howard desired to show that the stone used in the foundations by Engineer Lowry were of an inferior quality. The witness was sworn, and in answer to questions put to him, stated that the greater portion of stone shipped was rubble stone, and a great part of that was inferior.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Lowry, when the committee learned that he was elected for Mr. Howard and has had but little experience in the stone business.

Messrs. Siebert and Gast were appointed a committee to request the Water Committee to furnish four laborers to the engineers having in charge the measurement of the foundation walls. The committee appeared before the Water Committee and returned with the report that their request was granted.

CONTRACTOR DOUGLASS TESTIFIES.

Mr. John Douglass was next sworn—He stated that there were to be four cross walls built, but that he had only been ordered to build partly built, and had seen the pits for the other two. These walls were about thirty feet long, were fourteen feet wide and he did not know how high. They were built with cut stone on the outside and filled in with rubble stone and mortar. The witness said the walls were not in accordance with the specifications, when he first objected, claiming that no specifications had been given for the cross walls. In regard to the floor, the witness testified that he had received from Mr. Lowry, the engineer, two drawings, "J. Duncan, Geo. P. Fulton, Althea Reno, Wm. R. Ford, Executive Committee—H. T. Gaucher, Miss Mary M. B. Burtt.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The following business was transacted in this court yesterday:

John Myers, debtor, of Westmoreland county, filed a voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. The matter was referred to Register Marchand, of Greensburg. After argument, an order restraining creditors was granted against the National Bank of Mt. Pleasant and H. C. Marchand.

In the matter of G. A. Johnson, of Bradford county, an argument was had on a motion for an injunction, enjoining certain execution creditors. The restraining order was dissolved and the injunction refused.

The proceedings in the bankruptcy case of S. B. Kennedy vs. Robbins and Brinton, of Allegheny county, for consent of creditors and debtors, were discontinued.

In the matter of J. W. Porter, bankrupt, of Fayette county, an application was made for a rule to show cause why Porter should not be attached for neglecting to file a schedule as required by the order of court. Schopen for rule.

The selection of R. A. Walters as assignee of John Levi, bankrupt of Luzerne county, was reported and approved.

In the admiralty branch of the Court, C. C. Taylor was appointed Commissioner to take testimony in the case of M. Harrington vs. the steamboat Petrolia.

The argument in the case of W. H. Brown vs. the steam tug Grand Lake, was postponed until the 10th inst.

An argument was heard in the case of Mundy and George Sellers vs. the steamboat Pomgomar. Mr. Acheson appearing for the libellants, and Mr. Barton for the respondents. No decision was given.

Criminal Court.

Following is the trial list in the Criminal Court for Monday:

Com. vs. John Brown alias John Stewart.
Com. vs. John Farrel et al.
Com. vs. David Devine.
Com. vs. John Gilmore, two cases.
Com. vs. Margaret Fox.
Com. vs. George Witmer.
Com. vs. John S. Edgar.
Com. vs. John Cornain.
Com. vs. John S. Herman, three cases.
Com. vs. Michael Williams.
Com. vs. Michael Dunn et al.
Com. vs. Darby McDonough et al.
Com. vs. George Rees, two cases.
Com. vs. Joseph McCarty.
Com. vs. Gotlieb Strinter.
Com. vs. Simon Reil et al.
Com. vs. D. F. Blood.
Com. vs. Peter Gilfoyle.
Com. vs. W. H. McClelland.
Com. vs. Evan Jones.
Com. vs. Owen McIlroy et al.
Com. vs. Michael Berger.
Com. vs. Thomas Mowan.
Com. vs. Bridget Hughes.
Com. vs. August Geisel.
Com. vs. Fred. Stickle.

Death of Col. Gerst.

We regret to announce this morning the death of Col. Philip Gerst, a prominent, intelligent and enterprising German, of Allegheny city. He died on Thursday, in the 63d year of his age. The funeral takes place to-day, from his late residence, No. 1 McClure street, Eleventh ward Allegheny city.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular Meeting—Sanitary Matters.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health of Pittsburgh was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Edwards in the chair.

Health Officer Gray reported for the month of August 757 nuisances abated, and 114 reports to clean cesspools issued. The receipts were:

For permits	$228 00
From fines	12 50
	$240 50
Expenditures	11 15
	$229 00

There were seven suits for nuisances instituted.

The report was accepted.

Dr. Sulvely, Physician of the Board reported 224 deaths in the city for the month of August, being 74 less than for the corresponding month of last year. The principal causes of mortality were, diarrheal disease 97; scarlet fever 24; consumption 17; meningitis 18; typhoid fever 11; diptheria 8, whooping cough 16; respiratory diseases 9, violent death 12, and from all other causes 113.

Bills were then considered, among others, one of Fallmaster Czarnecke for moving of dead animals amounting $27 50.

Dr. Arthurs from the Sanitary Committee reported that the McCullough and Duff ponds in Lawrenceville were a great nuisance, and on motion the Health officers was ordered to bring suits against the parties owning the ponds unless the nuisance is at once abated.

On motion, the Health officer was instructed to bring suit against owners of lots on Allen street between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, South Side, unless the water is immediately removed.

Adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson since our last report:

Henry Mahegan to Samuel Gahagan, September 1, 1874; two lots on corner of Glenn and Monroe streets, Wilkinsburg, $500

William Wessel et al. to Louis Trautman, May 27, 1874; lot on Stanton avenue, Millvale, $300

James H. Aiken to John Aiken, July 1, 1874; three lots in Kilbuck township, 75x125 feet, $1,500

James H. Penbroke to James H. Aiken, July 16, 1874; four lots in Kilbuck township, 100x125 feet, $1,200

Samuel Black to Thomas Jackson, August 19, 1874; lot on corner of Wood and Randolph streets, Tarentum, $1,000

Conrad Mohr to John Born, August 15, 1874; lot on Robinson road, Allegheny, 160x33 feet 9 inches, $1,750

Garry and Martha Wollner to Charles W. and Jane Smith, May 15, 1874; lot on Janey avenue, Eighteenth ward, city, 18x100 feet, $400

Elizabeth Gerhard to Jas. Cruikshank, H. II, 1874; lot on corner of Main and Coal streets, $1,000

Thomas Swagner to Ann Gessner, June 4, 1874; lot in Chartiers township